THE MUNSON MAIL.

Vol. 6, No 45 MUNSON, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1918 G. C. DUNCAN, PUBLISHER

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

A. J. LAWRENCE, B. A. L. L. B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
Money to loan Insurance
Munson - - Alberta

J. H. MacINTYRE
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Drumheller - Alberta

Wm. A. Low, L.L.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
MONEY TO LOAN
Delia, - Alberta

Queens Hotel, Delia
When in Delia stay at the
Queen's Hotel, under new
management. . . . .
DELIA - - ALBERTA

Before making dates, see the
MUNSON AUCTIONEER
W. H. DALY
Munson - - Alberta

IDEAL POOL HALL
POOL AND BILLIARDS
CIGARS TOBACCOS CANDIES
BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION
Jas. Ferguson - Munson

GOING! GOING! GONE!
P. BATSON
Provincial Auctioneer
Will Pay Cash for Live Stock

— JOIN THE —
MAIL LIBRARY
75 volumes of the very
best books by many of
the well known authors
Membership fee - $1.00

Wedding Rings!

The narrow ring is the style that you will want to use when the big day arrives. We have wedding rings in all sizes and weights. $8 to $10 for the best 18k rings.

H. B. Moore
Jeweler and Optician
DRUMHELLER - ALTA.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

You can talk to Everybody the Classified Way

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertising under the head of Wanted, Lost Found, Help Wanted. 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each time afterward Count 6 words to the line. Minimum charge 25c All For Sale, Stray and Estray Ads. same rate per line. Minimum charge 50c for 1st and 25c for each subsequent insertion.

All ads in this column must be accompained by cash

Found

FOUND—On the streets of Munson on Saturday last, a sum of money. Owner apply at Merchant's Bank.

For Sale

FOR SALE—One I. H. C. 20-disc seed drill good as new. Cash or terms. G. W. Carruthers. 42-5

TYPEWRITER FOR SALE—One Remington typewriter practically new for sale at less than half of cost price. Apply at this office.

FARMS FOR SALE—We have several good farms for quick sale with a small cash payment. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. L. C. Jackson & Company. 34-

Strayed

STRAYED—One filly, rising 2 yrs. black, white face 2 white hind legs 1 white front foot. No brands. Strayed from E. ½ 18-30-19, $10 reward for information leading to recovery. Roy Benson, Munson, Alta. 43-44-p

Estrays

ESTRAY—On the premises of E. B. McFarland (S ½ 18-30-18, W 4th.) saddle horse, white star on face, saddle marks on withers, age about 5 yrs. wt. about 900 lbs., branded OX on lelt hip. 43-45-p

ESTRAY—On the premises of Cox Bros, S. W. 27-29 18 W. 4th, 3½ miles south west of Munson, one filly 2 yrs. old, light bay, white face, right hind foot white, no brands visible. 43-45-p

ESTRAY—On the premises of G. N. Johnston, Morrin, S½ Sec. 12-31-21 W. 4th., one black yearing colt, 2 white hind feet, star on forehead No brands. 45-47-p

L. C. JACKSON & COMPANY
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
NOTARIES CONVEYANCERS
OFFICIAL AUDITORS AUCTIONEERS
Insurance Money to Loan Marriage Licenses
Agents for Hudson's Bay Lands
Agents for Munson Townsite
FARMS FOR SALE ON ANY TERMS
MUNSON - - - ALBERTA

W. C. KING
Provincial Auctioneer
Provincial Live Stock
Inspector.
Horses Bought and Sold
MUNSON - ALBERTA

For writing pads, Envelopes, scribblers, pencils, office supplies, etc. try the Mail office.

Important Meeting Friday, Jan. 18th

A meeting of the Munson Board of Trade will be held in the Munson Hotel on Friday evening, Jan. 18th, at 8 o'clock to discuss the question of getting a bridge built across the river west of Munson. Other business of importance will be taken up at this meeting. Every interested person is urged to be present.

WAR FLOUR AFTER JANUARY 28TH

Winnigeg, Jan. 15th.—The board of grain supervisors was notified this morning by Food Controller Hanna that beginning Jan. 28, all mills in Canada will commence the manufacture of standard war flour, This product will be made from an allowance of 265 lbs. of wheat to the barrel, and its manufacture means the disappearance of all high grade standards of the past. The process provides a saving of about 35 pounds of wheat on each barrel, as 300 lbs. are now consumin the making of a barrel of the best grades.

MORRIN NEWS ITEMS

Miss Mary Brown left Morrin on Saturday for Calgary where she will attend business college On the evening preceeding her departure, a number of friends gathered at her home to bid her goodbye. A splendid time is reported.

Services will be held in the Morrin Union Church, Sunday, Jan. 20th, at 7.30 p. m., conducted by Rev. A. O. Borlang.

E. Olsen left for Calgary on business, Tuesday.

Clyde Coons left Monday for the States where he expects to join the navy.

H. S. Drysdale will soon open up business temporarily in Barth Bros. Implement building.

E. F. Barth, of Burdette, is transacting business in Morrin.

Messrs. Dodd and Notland shipped two cars of stock on Wednesday.

We can now report a marvellous stride in the training of Jim's dog, "Pinch." He has now acquired the ability of shaking hands.

Jack has now a new cow guaranteed not to kick.

A wedding dance and dinner were given by Knute Jensen, Wednesday evening.

—We have many quarters, halves and sections of Hudson's Bay and other raw land yet for sale. Buy from us. L. C. Jackson & Co.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR DECEMBER LOWER ROOM

Standing of Grade IV

Donald Alexander, Orma Whyte, Helen Alexander, Charlie Dawn, Grace Austin.

Standing of Grade II

Howard Oliver, Etta Adsett, Beatrice Benson, Elsie Craft, Dick Robinson, Darwin DeBuse, Joseph Garneau, Alex. Munro, Jack Tarr.

Standing of Grade I

James O'Reilly, Russel Craft, Mires Miller, George Austin.

Standing of Primers

Fred Benson, Winnie Oliver, Joe O'Reilly, May Bell Dawn, Linn Tarr, Janet Ellis, Garnet Clark, Joe Lambert, Beth Walrod, Roy Craft, William Imerson, Cecelia Garneau, Henry Imerson, Howard DeBuse.

Aggregate day's attendance for the month, 389. Average attendance for the month, 25.93. Percentage of attendance for the month, 78.57.

(Miss) F. McBride, Teacher.

Join the Mail Circulating Library membership fee $1.00, 10c. to change each book and a book given away to each member at the end of the season.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED GRAIN

It has been many times clearly demonstrated that it pays to sow good seed. This applies with equsl force to grain, root, vegetable and garden seeds. Some of the seeds required on the farm may have to be purchased, and only the very best should be obtained. If there is one thing, however, that is largely in the farmer's own hands, it is the quality of the grain used for seed. Under ordinary conditions, the former should not find it necessary to buy seed grain, once he has secured a variety suitable to his farm.

The time to select most intelligently and profitably is when the grain is still standing uncut. The best part of the best field should be marked and from it the seed should be kept. Those who have not done this should, however, do the next best thing, and thoroughly clean the grain for the spring sowing. Now is the time to do it. Do not wait until the day the seed is required for sowing. Use the fanning mill now. Put the grain thru the mill two or thee times or until all dirt, shrunken kernels and weed seeds are cleaned out. This is the season when labor is most plentiful and when time will permit carrying out these operations. Clean seed grain will mean larger yields. Strict attention to this matter is a part of the "bit" expected of the farmer,—F.C.N.—Conservation.

WEDDING BELLS

JENSON—FISH

Saturday afternoon in St. Barnabas church, Hillhurst, Calgary, the wedding of Miss Jennie Fish, daughter of Mr. William Fish of Morrin, and Mr. Knute Jenson also of Morrin, took place in the presence of a small company of friends, the Rev. H. T. Montgomery officiating. The bride was given away by Mr. Jas. I. Fish and attended by Miss Margaret Young, while Mr Joe Fish, brother of the bride, supported the groom. Following the ceremony a wedding luncheon was served to the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the young couple at the home of the bride's brother. Mr. and Mrs. Jenson will make their home in Morrin.

LUCAS—REHILL

A pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Rehill, northeast of Munson, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1918, at high noon, when their eldest daughter, Lena Alice, was united in marriage to John Joseph Lucas also of Munson. The bride, gowned in pale blue satin de chene, was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Frances Rowles, dressed in battleship grey silk, while William Rehill, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman. The ceremony, which was performed by Rev. T. Edgar Armstrong, B. A., B. D., was witnessed only by immediate relatives and friends. Mrs. G. H. McCumsey rendered the wedding march. After the signing of the register the guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding dinner. A fine array of gifts testified to the high esteem with which the bride and groom are held. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas will reside on the goom's farm southeast of town and the Mail joins their many friends in wishing them a happy married life.

RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL SEED FAIR

The Fifth Annual Seed Fair was held in Munson, Jan. 12, 1918. The entries, while only a fair number, were most excellent in quality. There were six exhibits of wheat, two of oats, one of barley, one of timothy seed and four of potatoes.

The main interest was centred in the wheat exhibit, all of which was of the marquis variety and any one of the exhibits good enough for 1st. money. The first prize went to John Rathwell, Munson, on wheat which was stated by the judges to be sufficently good to win at the Provincial Seed Fair. Second money was taken by Wm. Gibb and third by Andrew Gibb. Other exhibitors with excellent samples were Andrew Sutherland, James Stanger, Sarcee Butte and D. H. McDermid of Munson. Andrew Sutherland won 1st. money in the Long Oats and D. H. McDermid with a most excellent exhibit of Short Oats, weighing 46 lbs. to the bushel, took first money in the Short Oats class. D. H. McDermid, with no opposition, took the prize on barley and the sample was easily good enough to win in hot competition. C. E. DeBuse was alone in the timothy exhibit and his exhibit well deserved first money. John Rathwell had an excellent sample of Premost flax which won without any opposition. S. I. Hambly and W. R. Sharp divided the honers in the order named in the White Potato class, while W. R. Sharp and Wm. Gibb won in the order named in the Red Potato class.

The prizes offered are well deserving the support of the surrounding district and it is to be hoped that future fairs of this kind will bring out a larger entry.

The winners of the Special Government Prizes were John Rathwell of Munson, for wheat and D. H. McDermid of Munson, for oats.

In the evening the meeting was addressed by Mr. Rasmussen in an instructive discourse on Grain Production, while Mr. Stevens delivered an interesting address on greater Bacon Production.

Mr. Stevens spoke at length on the great need of more bacon for the boys, and urges every farmer to raise more hogs. He said that owing to the nature of the soil in this particular district he would not advise the farmers to go extensively into the hog business as a large number of hogs cannot be raised in this district as cheaply as in other parts. However, he urges the farmers to raise more than at the present time as some of the meat used here is shipped in.

He stated that brood sows could be had from the department, as 250 had been purchased so that they could be distributed to farmers requiring more breeding stock.

GOVERNMENT HAS NAMED A MAYOR FOR HANNA

HANNA, Alta., Jan. 16.—The official Gazette of Jan. 15 will announce the appointment of a mayor for Hanna in James Stephens. Mr. Stephens was one of the early pioneers of the town and is well and favorably known by all. The appointment was made necessary by the ruling of the returning officer for the town that the books were in such shape that they could not hold an election. The matter was referred to the minister of municipal affairs at Edmonton for a decision, and he in turn referred it back to the council for 1918. Mr. Stephens received the whole support of those left on the council from 1917. It will be necessary for the authorities to appoint a councillor to sit on the council for 1918.

Ford Service Station

Having secured the services of a first-class mechanic we are able to do all kinds of repair work.

Bring in your Cars to be Overhauled.
Second Hand Fords Bought and Sold.
Gasoline, Oil and Automobile Supplies

H. A. SKINNER, - - Munson

The Munson Cafe
NOW OPEN Under NEW MANAGEMENT
Meals at all Hours Nice Clean Rooms
Cigars, Cigerettes, Confectionery
BAKERY IN CONNECTION Give us a Call
C. R. Irnerson - Prop.

THE
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	$25,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	$12,911,700
RESERVE FUNDS	$14,564,000
TOTAL ASSETS	$533,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED
We advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading for Cars of Grain
Special attention given to Farmers' Sale Notes and money advanced
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking business given prompt attention
H. W. HUTCHINGS, Manager - Munson Branch
N. D. LIVINGSTONE, Manager, CRAIGMYLE BRANCH

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —

KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Hilary had seen the heir, and had gazed curiously at the little wrinkled face in which Kate Bartlett, installed as nurse in Silverthorne nursery, found a striking resemblance to the Squire. For a while she had been Kate Cooper in France; but she had come back to her own little cottage within the walls of Silverthorne park as Kate Bartlett, none identifying her with the wife of that rascal, Cooper, who had been at Silverdale last year and had robbed his brother-in-law of several thousand pounds. Silverdale did not object to Draper's being robbed. That was only justice, seeing how he robbed the people. The attempted arrest and suicide of Cooper had been a nine-days' wonder at Silverdale. The scandal the village had felt at seeing him on terms of easy intimacy with the Edgertons had been forgotten. The village found nothing amiss in the Edgertons since the Squire had married Miss Egerton.

Hilary travelled up to town from Silverdale, only meeting Mrs. de Montmorency of his acquaintances on the railway platform. He had been very cold to the good lady when she condoled with him on the arrival of the heir, saying with a sidelong glance at Hilary's open face that everyone expected the Squire to do the handsome thing; and that for her part she hoped that Mr. Strangways would always regard her little house—very different from Silverthorne, to be sure—as offering him a cordial welcome.

Hilary thanked her stiffly and went on his way. He had not cared particularly about his position as heir presumptive; nor indeed had he accepted the position. Preposterous, he would have said, to assume that the Squire would die wifeless and childless, leaving him to carry on the succession. If there should be a few less cards on his mantelpiece from London hostesses, in and out of the season, fewer scented notes reminding him that he had been an absentee too long, that did not greatly trouble him. He had bigger things to think of. He did not even consider the fact of Margaret's being a rich woman. He had been too long accustomed to Margaret for that. There would not be very much that her riches could give him. He was keener on making a name for himself than the flesh-pots. He had enough for dignity, even if the Squire withdrew his allowance or cut it down.

The long waiting had done so much for him that it had made his mind clear about Margaret. He said to himself that he had grown up loving her, although her frank and boyishness had held consciousness at bay. All the rest had been false fires. "When the half-gods go," he murmured to himself, swinging along a narrow Hertfordshire lane about a week later than that day on which Mrs. de Montmorency had rasped him, perhaps with intention.

"When the half-gods go." The day was May's; not a May of parching east winds and nipped buds, but a May of great bloom: blues in all the green thickets; masses of white on the thorn trees; the hedgerows prim and gentle where the springing new life had covered up the waste and untidiness of last year's leaves.

He was walking off his discontent. It was Saturday evening and someone had told him of an inn on a common where one might be decently fed and lodged and hear the nightingales at night and see the summer begin.

He was hard at work now; no longer one of the jeunesse dorce, he said to himself but entered on the first steps of making name and fame which must needs lead him through the low door of drudgery. His clean pink cheeks and golden hair, his grey suit, a rose plucked from the hedge of a cottage garden in the lapel of his coat, made him look much more like a golden youth than the hard-working F.O. clerk it was his ambition to be. Yet he had really been working hard and had earned his holiday; and he liked his solitary tramp across country, through the sweet winding ways which were full of surprises to the country lover who must dwell in town. It might be a still tarn in the midst of a woodland or a vagrant wind that brought the scent of a bean-field in blossom or perhaps the sight of a sheet of speedwell and stitchwort against a background of green silk; or, as it had happened to him lately towards evening, glow worms on the banks, lighting up their little lamps and extinguishing them at sound of a footfall.

There was something beneficent in the May evening. Hilary began to troll to himself, the song of a lover

"Oh, mistress mine, where are you
roaming?"

He shouted it with a will as the road dipped into one of the steep ravines that intersected the country in many directions, making it a difficult place for horse flesh.

He went down rather recklessly, carried along by his song, kicking the flint stones with the toes of his Regent street shoes which were so disreputable with the chalk dust that they might have originated anywhere else.

Half-way down he was suddenly aware of a cottage gable, covered with roses and honeysuckle. The cottage turned its end to the road and looked out upon a fragrant tightly packed garden of flowers and vegetables, with an apple tree, pink as a rose, in blossom, and a mass of wallflowers and narcissi by the paling.

He glanced in carelessly. Then his heart gave a bound. Only because a dog very like Margaret's old collie, Bruce, whom she had cared for through many illnesses, was lying on the grass plot under the cottage window, overhung by the apple tree.

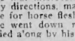
Now collies have a strong family likeness. Hilary was quite aware of the silliness of the thing he did when he stopped by the cottage gate, which might attract any dusty wayfarer, and called gently: "Bruce! Bruce!"

The dog looked round, wagged a lazy tail and got up, his interest more pronounced as he came towards Hilary. He was an old dog and half-blind as was apparent by the way he looked into the young man's face. Then he made a clumsy attempt at a gambol and licked Hilary's hand.

The cottage door stood open. He had hardly time for a wild surmise when someone came out of the cottage. Only one person in the world walked with that free grace, Margaret.

She was dressed in white with a black ribbon about her slender waist and at her throat, and she was hatless. Her eyes met Hilary's. She recognized him. There was not time for a word of greeting. Plainly she was terribly agitated; agitated beyond all lovers' consciousness.

(To Be Continued.)


MURINE Granulated Eyelids,
Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
FOR YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by mail, 60c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye—Free.
Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Light Beyond

Maurice Maeterlinck on the Subject of Death

Maurice Maeterlinck in "The Light Beyond," says this of death:

"It is surprising tha the idea of death which should be the most perfect and the most luminous of ideas —being the most persistent and the most inevitable—remains the flimsiest and the only one that is a laggard * * * To fathom its abysses, we wait until the most enfeebled, the most disordered moments of our life arrive. We do not begin to think of death until we have no longer the strength, I will not say, to think, but even to breathe. * * * Let us learn to look upon death as it is in itself, free from the horrors of matter and stripped of the terrors of the imagination. Let us first get rid of all that goes before and does not belong to it. Thus we impute to it the tortures of the last illness, and that is not just. Illnesses have nothing in common with that which ends them. They form part of life, and not of death. We really forget the most cruel sufferings that restore us to health, and the first sun of convalescence destroys the most unbearable memories of the chamber of pain. But let death come, and at once we overwhelm it with all the evil done before it. Not a tear but is remembered and used as a reproach, not a cry of pain but becomes a cry of accusation. Death alone bears the weight of the errors of nature or the ignorance of science that have uselessly prolonged torments in whose name we curse because it puts a termination to them.

How Times Have Changed

1900—The kaiser to the German troops embarking on the Boxer expedition:

"If you meet the enemy you will defeat him, give no quarter, make no prisoners; let whoever falls in your hands be doomed. Just as a thousand years ago the Huns, under their king Eizel, made for themselves a name, which to this day is a mighty one in traditon, so may your appearance make the name German be feared for a thousand years in China, so never again will a Chinese dare to look askance at any German."

1917—Germans in Shanghai ordered by Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs to register twice a month at the Chinese police station in the Native City or at his yamen in Bubbling Well Road.

Hedge rows have fallen under the ban in Great Britain. In connection with the great agricultural program for 1918 it is feared that one of the pretty features of English landscape will undergo drastic changes. In many places it is said, the hedgerows will have to go down, and in many more the trees in hedges which have wide-spreading roots interfering with plowing will have to be removed.

Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."

"Old Bostely says he has a million-dollar brain," observed the man who was always picking up information.

"He's quite right," answered the other; "it would cost him fully that much to find out what's the matter with it."—Indianapolis Star.

Doctor—You sleep too much. You must get up two hours earlier in the morning.

Patient—If it's all the same to you, doctor, I think I'd prefer to go to bed two hours later.—Boston Transcript.

Do Your Hens Lay?

Convenient Record Form Can Be Had Free From Experimental Farm

A convenient and simple form (to help tell whether the flock is paying or not) has been worked out by the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This form, which may be hung up in the poultry house or the kitchen, provides space for marking down each day, the number of eggs laid. It also indicates space for recording the number of eggs and poultry sold or eaten, also space to note the feed bought or taken from the farm, and columns for entering cash receipts, expenditures and balances.

The form is a convenient place to keep your poultry account each month, and may be had on application to the poultry division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, free of cost, providing a duplicate copy is sent to the poultry division each month.

If you want to know what your hens are doing, write for them.

He—"Harry is the most terrible prevaricator on the campus."

She—"Oh, Ambrose, you're always so modest!"

Baby's Itching Burning Skin Quickly Soothed by Cuticura Ointment.

It's wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves itching, burning eczemas, rashes and chafings, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to speedy healment in most cases when it seems nothing would do any good. This is only one of the many things Cuticura does for the skin when used for every day toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

War May Be Decided On Wheat Fields

Farmers Place Is on the Land, Says President of U.F.A.

That exemption tribunals which take farmers off the land and force them into the army are doing more injury to the cause of the allies than they could do in any other way, is the statement made by H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in an interview on the food situation. Mr. Wood contends that the issues of the war may yet be decided on the wheat fields of the west.

"We in Canada are making a 'win-the-war' appeal and are thereby stimulating much enthusiasm," said Mr. Wood, "but are we using that judgment in organization and co-operation which is necessary to make our strength effective in helping to win the war? The food controllers are telling us in the most emphatic language that we must increase production to the utmost limit. If the situation they are putting before us is justified by facts, the amount of food produced in Canada may possibly be a deciding factor in winning or losing the war."

Mr. Wood then proceeds to quote a number of statements made in the Canadian food bulletin for November in which the situation is described as grave and the reduction in the world's wheat production pointed to as a reason for using every endeavor to curtail consumption and increase production.

Continuing, he said: "In the face of these facts we find many of our exemption tribunals taking efficient farmers off the land to go to the trenches. If we are correctly informed in regard to the food situation these men in their zeal for the military department are doing more injury to the allied cause than they could do in any other way. Canada cannot be made a military recruiting camp for a sufficient force to decide the issues of this war, but it may be that the issues of this war will yet be decided on the wheat fields of Western Canada; for, so far as wheat is concerned, Western Canada is indeed the bread basket of the allies. Our geographical position and shortage of shipping makes this an actual hard fact.

"Clearly, to any man who has studied the situation the greatest contribution that Western Canada can make toward winning the war is to produce more wheat and more meat. We all want to win the war; we all want Canada to do her part in winning the war. How can Canadian farmers serve best? If we are correctly informed on the food situation, an efficient farmer, doing his best in the wheat fields of Western Canada is giving ten times as valuable service to the whole cause as that same farmer could possibly give in the trenches."

Curtail Use of Tin Plate

World-wide Scarcity of Tin Plate and Tin Sheets

Manufacturers of food products are warned by the food controller for Canada that the use of tin plate must be curtailed in every possible way. So serious is the situation that the United States has prohibited exportation, except under license. No export licenses will be granted for use other than for the manufacture of food containers, except on satisfactory evidence that the plate will be used in such a way as to fill the military needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies. Preference will be given to applications that have to do with war food contracts.

In view of the world-wide scarcity of tin plate and tin sheets, the food controller for Canada urges the utmost possible effort to conserve present supplies of all such grades as are necessary in the dairy and other food industries. Whilst tin plate and tin sheets play an essential part in the manufacture and preservation of a large number of foodstuffs, they are also put to many uses where substitutes could be employed.

Lighted by Great Events

German Defensive Campaign Is Once More Shaken

The great significance of the British success lies in the fact that the German defensive campaign is once more shaken and confused. It emphasizes, in the eyes not only of the German rulers, but in those of the German people, who are by no means blind, the fact tha this whole western campaign, since the Marne, has been but a series of heavy, shuddering recoils. It emphasizes the failure of that original and brilliant plan which was to give the Germans Paris and Calais by a rush and end the war by the paralysis of British effort. It turns the Germans' war in France, in spite of their iron grip upon the industrial region of the northeast, into a sort of splendid series of rear-guard actions, with a constantly diminishing sense of the power to victory. If now the Italians and the allies can hold the present line and check the drive toward Verona and Venice, the popular discontent in Germany, stilled for a time by the Russian and Italian breakdowns, will rise in gravest menace again. Much indeed depends on what will happen in the next few days. The murky decline of the year 1917 is being lighted up with great events.—Boston Transcript.

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bill?"

"No; he says there's no sense in both himself and the grocer worrying over the same bills."

Worth Protecting

A good article is worthy of a good package. A rich, strong, delicious tea like Red Rose is worth putting into a sealed package to keep it fresh and good.

A cheap, common tea is hardly worth taking care of and is usually sold in bulk.

Red Rose is always sold in the sealed package which keeps it good.

RED ROSE TEA
RED ROSE TEA is good tea
IS GOOD TEA
639

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Opening Up North Country

THE NEW HUDSON BAY RAILWAY MAY SOLVE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

"The naval department has made an arrangement with the department of railways and canals whereby a fortnightly service will be run up to the end of February on the new Hudson Bay Railway, in order to transport the fish caught in the lakes of northern Manitoba."

The above announcement, which appeared in a recent issue of the Post, brings to our attention this new enterprise, which will now function as a commercial route. It will henceforth have an important bearing on this country. To provinces with such vast production and exportation as ours the question of transportation is always a vital question.

This new outlet differs so materially from the others that it merits special consideration. The class should locate it carefully on the map.

The new railway, when completed, will link the west with Port Nelson. The C.N.R. runs west from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, and thence northwest, keeping to the west of Lake Winnipegosis till it reaches Township Forty-five. It then turns in a westerly direction towards Prince Albert, Edmonton, and the Pacific ocean. At the Hudson Bay junction, a point on this line close to the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, the Hudson Bay Railway branches off and continues in a northeasterly direction till it reaches Port Nelson, on the western shore of the Hudson Bay. The prairie provinces thus will have access to this new seaport—a seaport open seven months in the year. The C. N. Railway will have three outlets—Pacific, Hudson Bay, and Atlantic.

The advantages of this road are apparent. Grain shipped from Winnipeg must first travel by rail 1,422 or 1,04 miles before it reaches a seaport. By this new route the distance by rail is greatly reduced. Again, the rates by water are always lower than by rail, and this new route enables the grain to be taken the greater part of the journey in boats. In addition, the journey from Winnipeg to Liverpool is reduced by nine hundred miles. Freight rates by the new route must be much less.

There is one disadvantage, the port being open but seven months of the year, the grain must remain stored for the remaining five months. This entails considerable expense for interest and storage. Our threshing operations continue fairly late in the autumn and only a small portion of the year's crop can find its way to the port before freeze-up. We can console ourselves, however, with this thought: The mills run the year around and the grain of one crop is not all ground when new wheat appears on the market. The amount required for spring and summer grinding must be stored somewhere. Large grain elevators will be erected at the port to hold the grain till navigation opens in the spring. Internal elevators will store the grain in large quantities at points near the place of production. The removal of the grain to the ocean port can be distributed over the whole winter. The railways will be relieved of congestion during the late autumn and winter; they are enabled to employ their men more continuously during the year. The northern farmer who can hold his grain till spring will profit by the increased price—he has saved insurance and storage charges.

In addition to providing a new outlet for western wheat this new road will open up what is reported to be a wonderful country. North of the numerous lakes which form a fringe around the Hudson Bay and which mark the outer edge of the ancient Laurentian Plateau lies a clay belt of about 10,000 square miles in extent. On this belt, thanks to traders, wheat, barley and vegetables have been grown and reported to have ripened well. The country is said to be suitable for mixed farming. Timber, fish, good water and clay soil are found in abundance. This belt will support a dense population. Norway House, Trout Lake, Split Lake, Cross Lake, Cumberland House, Oxford House and Island Lake are important H.B. Co. trading posts in these regions.

The territory that lies between Norway House and Hudson Bay is about 1,000 feet above the sea level and slopes gradually toward the bay—at the rate of about two feet per mile. This plain, with its comparatively low altitude, with its slope toward the north and east, with its long days of 18 hours' sun, with the influence of the bay moderating the climate, is destined one day to become a productive region.

The new railway taps central Canada, but lateral lines will open up this great clay belt, which extends on each side of the road and in width is about two hundred miles. It extends into New Ontario. Little is known of this extensive country beyond reports of prospectors and traders who pronounce it a habitable and a productive region.—Saskatoon Star.

Frosted Wheat for Feed

Most Profitable Way of Preparing of Damaged Wheat

Live stock offer means for the disposing at profitable prices of grains injured by various causes to such an extent as to render them unsalable, through the ordinary channels, for the maximum market prices. From time to time there are districts in which summer frosts injure the grains, reducing the grades of all grains and particularly affecting the market value of wheat. Since the cultivation usually given preparatory to the growing of wheat is such as to make it a somewhat more expensive crop to grow than coarse grains, the loss incurred by injury to the crop is greater, and a means whereby the damaged grain may be profitably marketed would solve a serious problem. Such a means lies in feeding the low grade wheat to live stock.

The feeding value of frosted wheat has been underestimated in the past, as is shown by the remarkable gains secured in several tests conducted at Lacombe, Alberta, during the past several years. The first experience secured in the feeding of frosted wheat to cattle was in the year 1909-10. No comparison was made that year with other classes of concentrated feed, but a carload of cattle were purchased in order to take care of an amount of frosted grain carried over from the season of 1907, when summer frosts injured grain over a considerable territory. This frosted wheat was salable through the elevator at thirty-five cents per bushel. Taking the increased value of the cattle in the spring as compared with their value at the time of purchase, and having paid for hay, straw and salt, it was found that a bushel of wheat when marketed as beef was worth $1.28.

It has been argued that cattle would not thrive on wheat as the only concentrate, and that it would require to be mixed with oats or barley in order to be palatable. This has not been the experience at Lacombe as no difficulty has been met in getting the desired grain consumption daily even when wheat alone was fed. In this particular test eight pounds of grain were fed daily to 1,300 pound steers, while in the test conducted during the winter of 1916-17 eleven pounds of straight wheat was fed daily to steers weighing around 1,200 pounds at the finish. In this latter test, comparison in gains were made between a group receiving wheat alone as the only concentrating and another group receiving oats and barley in equal parts. The average profit for these groups was $27.91 per head in the case of wheat and $26.50 per head in the group fed oats and barley, a difference of $1.41 per head in favor of the group of steers receiving the frosted wheat. The bulky fodders given were the same in both cases, the cattle having free access to feed racks where only they could eat at will.

For some years comparisons have been made as to the relative value for hog feeding of frozen wheat versus oats and barley. In each instance it has required less grain to make one hundred pounds of pork with frozen wheat than with oats and barley. The first test to be carried on with these two classes of grain as fed to the hogs, was in an extremely cold period of winter. It was found that seven hundred and fifty pounds of wheat produced one hundred pounds of pork, while it required ten hundred and sixty pounds of oats and barley to put on an equal amount of gain. In the winter of 1916-17 twenty hogs were fed oats and barley in small parts and 10 per cent. tankage, while forty-one head were fed on frosted wheat, with tankage in same proportion as in the case of the oats and barley fed group.

Valuing grain at one cent per pound and tankage at $1.80 per hundred-weight, the cost of one hundred pounds of pork on the oats and barley group was $6.41, while with wheat the cost was $4.90 per hundred.

Taking the higher grain value prevailing last year as compared with the arbitrary costs used in this table, the estimating low grade wheat at $1.00 per bushel, oats at 43c and barley 80c, the cost of making gains on the wheat ration would figure out at $7.62 per hundred pounds of pork, and $8.90 per hundred pounds with the oats and barley ration. It should be remembered that in stating these costs the figures relate to the cost of the gain made and did not include the cost of the pigs at birth.

Considering the average prices of pork for the last three years in conjunction with the average value of wheat in which the grade has been reduced by frost, it is apparent that the feeding of frozen wheat to stock is the best means by which the grower can effectively dispose of his damaged wheat. — Experimental Farms Note.

Man American Ships

Naval reserves soon will man all American ships transporting troops and supplies under a plan now being worked out by Secretary Daniels and the shipping board to avoid having civilians aboard vessels engaged in war work. The reserve will be opened to officers and men of merchant craft.

Miss Madeleine F. Jakray, a Canadian nurse, has been decorated by the French government for "valorous action." After being wounded by shrapnel herself she continued to minister to the French soldiers near Furnes. Our girls, as well as our boys, are proving Canada's worth on the fields of battle.

Guard Former Czar

Petrograd advices say that the newspaper Pravda, organ of the Bolsheviki government, announces that several detachments of sailors and the red guard have been sent to Tobolsk, 1,500 miles east of Moscow, to guard the former Russian emperor, Nicholas Romanoff.

"Don't you find geography difficult?"

"We don't study geography now," replied the boy. "Teacher says we might as well hold off for a while and wait for the map to settle."—Washington Star.

The Tree Belts Of the Prairies

The Treeless Plains are an Abomination to Nature

The illimitable sweep of the billowy prairies, whose horizon seems to melt into the eternal order of the universe, is a note attuned to the symphony of the great Northwest. There the traveller is lost in wonder in contemplation of the vastness of Nature's domain, the unbroken plains that stretch out to the blazing rim of the setting sun and the lengthening shadows of eventide. The nomadic tribes of man and beast that once disputed kingship have sullenly withdrawn from the unequal struggle with an alien civilization. Where the tepee once broke the monotony of the vast silence, teeming cities now pulsate with a new life, and the homesteads of the pioneer and the grain-grower now sentinel the great lone land that in days that are gone was the haunt of the buffalo. The conquest of this vast kingdom has not yet been completed. The life that was has given place to the new, but the spirit of the past still frolics with mischievous glee as in the unbridled storm and the untamed wind it reminds the newcomers that Nature still rules the prairies.

Nature abhors a void. It is vengeful onrush of the tempest, that gathers increasing momentum and strength in the trackless vast, she warns man that her immutable laws are the heralds of life, and that destruction lurks in unsuspected places for those who fail to conform to her eternal plans. Out in the Northwest experience has taught the settler that the treeless plain is an abomination to Nature. On the farms of the prairies of the three provinces over seven million trees were planted this year, the forestry department co-operating with the farmer in breaking the oppressive vastness with the sheltering foliage of maple, ash, Russian poplar, caragana, red willow, aspen leaf willow and the evergreen tints of white spruce, lodge-pole pine, jack pine and Scotch pine. Eighty per cent. of these trees live and thrive, the pines clinging with the persistence of sturdy pioneers to districts too rocky for more sensitive varieties.

Utilitarian purposes are served with advantage by the farmers who plant trees. In a country in which the coal problem is ever present a plantation is as necessary to the homesteader on the rolling prairies as a peat bog is to an Irish farmer. A constant supply of fuel on their own land would make thousands of Canadian farmers independent of the vagaries of the coal mines and railways. But of greater importance to the farmstead on the prairies than fuel supply from trees are the effects which timber belts produce by checking the mad sweep of the wind and altering climatic conditions. The value of trees in sheltering the farmstead, in storing up moisture against the pitiless drought of rainless spring and summer days, is too little understood in a country in which so much depends on normal conditions of natural growth. Nature is a bountiful provider, but man must learn her ways and be guided by her infallible teaching.—Toronto Globe.

Increase Limit Of Fish Output

Department of Naval Service Issues Instructions

The department of the naval service announces that it has arranged for certain modifications in the fishery regulations affecting Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba and Lesser Slave Lake, and Lac La Biche, Alberta, so as to enable more fishing to be carried on in these waters under more favorable conditions. Since 1911 not more than 2,500,000 pounds of white fish were allowed to be taken from Lake Winnipeg during the summer. This limitation has been raised to 3,000,000 pounds. Beginning with next summer, the department will permit the removal of 1,500,000 pounds of white fish from Lesser Slave Lake, together with as much other fish as may be caught, and 500,000 pounds of white fish, together with other varieties which may be taken from Lac La Biche. During the winter, in each of the Alberta lakes hereafter, fishing will be limited to such as may be required by the settlers for their own use.

M. Rousseau, naval expert of the Paris Temps, states that at Fairfield Yard, Grover, he saw with wonder and amazement "the extraordinary dimensions of new British warships, beside which the size of the Queen Elizabeth and Tiger would seem very modest."

"Snaggles is worrying because his baby girl is nearly three years old and has not begun to talk yet."

"He needn't worry. She'll make up for it later."

"That's what's worrying him."—Buffalo Express.

"Since you worked your examples so nicely," said the pretty teacher, "I shall give you a kiss."

"Teacher, I didn't know there was to be a reward," responded the honest urchin. "It's only fair to tell you that my big brother did them sums."—Life.

That Explains It

One of Pershing's boys was found in the trench he was defending with his throat cut. In the darkness the Germans probably mistook him for a child.—From the Boston Transcript.

He offered to let me in on the ground floor.

Well?

From the drop the stock took after I bought I must have been let in on the roof.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The whiskey still is responsible for many a loud drinker.

Don't count your chickens until they are old enough to bluff a cat.

To Increase Hog Production

Everything Favorable for Making Campaign a Success

That the Prairie Provinces are alive to the necessity of producing more meat to offset the world's diminishing supply is evident by the campaigns which have been inaugurated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta during the past week to stimulate hog production. In Manitoba and Alberta the movement has been taken in hand by the agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, live stock and dairy associations, and the boys' and girls' clubs, with the assistance of the departments of agriculture of the provinces. In Saskatchewan legislation is being enacted which will greatly facilitate the increased production of hogs.

It is recognized that Western Canada has everything in its favor to make the campaign of increased hog production a success. It has the climate, the land areas, plenty of fresh water; it also has farmers who are skilled in breeding and feeding live stock. What is chiefly needed now is more farmers to start in the business, and capital to enable others to start, and still others to enlarge their present operations.

The scheme of the Saskatchewan government may be divided into two parts, the first as applied to farmers, the second as applied to people living in cities, towns and villages.

To farmers it is proposed to extend the privilege whereby they may purchase pure bred cattle with the assistance of the department of agriculture, so as to embrace hogs. Municipal, town and village councils are to be requested to modify their bylaws, where necessary, to permit of pigs being kept. The government will buy young sows on the Winnipeg and other stockyards and ship them to central distribution points in Saskatchewan. There they will be sold, bred or unbred, as desired, to the Saskatchewan farmer at cost. Unbred sows will be shipped as orders are received; sows to be bred will be kept four weeks before being shipped. Pure bred boars will be used for breeding purposes, and the department will follow the wishes of the purchasers as to breed of boar to be used as closely as possible. In cities, towns and villages the government plans to breed a number of sows to farrow in May, and keep them until their litters can be weaned and sold to householders who apply for them.

The plans adopted by the farmers' and other associations in Manitoba include the encouragement of farmers, who have not already done so, to make a beginning in the hog business, and others to enlarge their present operations. An effort is also being made to secure amendments in the bylaws of cities, towns and villages, so as to enable householders to keep a pig if they desire.

The department of agriculture of Alberta is arranging for the purchase of several hundred sows of breeding age which it will re-sell to farmers throughout the province at cost. The department hopes to be able to buy the sows at commercial value for pork, so that the farmer may count on getting them at prices that will be reasonable. Agricultural societies are making special efforts to induce farmers to secure a few extra breeding sows immediately.

Western Canada has a considerable quantity of cheap hog food, such as screenings, which has not hitherto been generally utilized. An agreement has just been completed with a number of terminal elevators, by the Dominion department of agriculture, which will result in several thousand tons of screenings being used for feeding hogs. A bureau of feed purchase and distribution has been created by the government to look after the distribution of feed, and it will work in co-operation with the provincial departments of agriculture.

Encouraging Settlers

The Ontario government has planned a systematic course of training for intending settlers in connection with the experimental farm at Monteith. Temporary accommodation for thirty or forty men will be available. While working, the men will be fairly remunerated, and when they are sufficiently trained to be located on farms they will receive loans for securing tools, machinery and live stock up to $500. Repayment will not be required for three years, and after five years' residence each settler will become an owner.

Caught in the nets of some Dutch fishing vessels a German aeroplane was destroyed, and the pilot turned over to the Holland government. The Germans sighted the fishing boats and came towards them close to the water's surface. The plane had been riddled by English shrapnel. An explosion occurred after the aircraft had dipped into the water and had become enmeshed in the nets. The officers were rescued and interned in Holland.

The Lesson in Politeness

"Now, Willie, supposing you accidentally stepped on a gentleman's foot, what would you say?"

"I would say 'Beg pardon, sir.'"

"And if the gentleman gave you a dime for being polite, what would you do?"

"I would step on the other and say 'Beg pardon' again."

A shop poster campaign started in Cleveland. "Make this plant a safer place to work by voting dry," was one appeal hung on the walls of more than 200 factories, with permission of their proprietors.

Local Color

Officer—Are you Brown?

New Recruit—No, not yet, sir. I've only been down here a week.

From the toper's point of view a soft drink is synonymous with hard luck.

Coolies Like Music

Weird Music of Chinese Thrills the Orientals

When the coolies who left China for "Somewhere in France," were about to leave their native land those whose work it was to provide for their comfort did not overlook the aesthetic side of their nature. A Canadian missionary who accompanied the expedition was told to go amongst the coolies and find out who could play the violin—the Chinese violin with one string—who could play the accordeon, the flute, etc. He found not a few and encouraged every one of them to take their musical instruments along with them.

Now the Canadian ear and the Chinese ear may not agree on what is good music, but those Chinese coolies on board the transport reveled in what they considered real good music often until midnight. Confucius tells us in his classics that one time he heard music which so thrilled him with delight that he could not taste any flavor of his food for three months, so who can doubt the effect of the native music on the coolie nature. This is just another of those incidents which illustrate the added power of music in war time.

King George the Father

The Sympathetic Understanding That Knows no Barriers

A story which throws into high relief the kingliness of King George is told about the recent investiture in the court yard of Buckingham Palace. One of the recipients of the V.C. was the widow of Capt. Akroyd, R.A.M.C., who, with her little boy, dressed in a white sailor suit, was present to receive her husband's honor. When her turn came the King not waiting for the reading of the formal records, stepped forward to meet her, holding her hand while he spoke spontaneous words of sympathy, before bestowing the decoration. To her little son, King George held out the Military Cross, which had also been won by the gallant father, but the little fellow, wide-eyed and wondering, seemed in doubt what to do. So his Majesty, father of boys, stooped down, opened the case wherein lay the shining cross on its blue velvet bed, and put it into the child's hand, telling him how fine it was, and how good it was for a small boy to have such a brave father.

Of course.—The proofreader on a London suburban newspaper was a woman of great precision and extreme propriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the West End by a live wire." On the following day the reporter found on his desk a frigid note asking: "Which is the west end of a boy?" It took only an instant to reply: "The end the son sets on, of course."—Washington Star.

"Do you consider this poem worth sending to a magazine?"

The expert considered. And then rendered this verdict. "Not with three-cent postage."

"Who is your best-known citizen?"

"Old Jabez Green," replied the resident of Squibsville.

"And what did he ever do?"

"Nothin' 'cept to live 100 years."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

"Officer, if I stay on this street will it take me to the Public Library?"

"Yis, mum. But not unless ye kape movin' mum."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Eloquenee Of Silence

The Appreciation of Lord French for the Bravery of the Second Worcesters

The critical moments of the first battle of Ypres, occurred between two and three o'clock on the afternoon of October 31, 1914, says The London Spectator. The first division were holding the Menin-Ypres road and Gheulvelt, and they were hurled backwards by a tremendous attack. According to all human reckoning it seemed that the position was lost. No military commander could have reasonably counted upon the division rallying and holding its ground against an overwhelming charge. It is generally believed that Lord French, when he received the news, made up his mind to retire, as, of course, prudence and foresight alike required.

But then the miraculous happened. Brigadier-General Charles Fitz-Clarence decided to attempt the recapture of Gheulvelt. There was an open gap of 500 yards between the village and the South Wales Borderers, who had not retired, and were holding on magnificently. General Fitz-Clarence ordered the Second Worcesters to fill the gap. Their charge across the open ground under Major Hankey was a brilliant affair. Never perhaps was the rifle-fire of troops advancing under a rain of shrapnel so accurate and so well controlled. Here was the test of training. It is probably no exaggeration to say that no troops in the world could have been found to do this exact thing except men of the first British expeditionary force—the most highly trained troops we believe, that ever took the field in the history of war. The Second Worcesters were in open order; they had none of that sense of solidity and support which seems to mean so much to the German soldier, and yet they drove the German line back. Gheulvelt was retaken and the position was saved.

We have heard it said that when some few days later the Second Worcesters were withdrawn from the line to rest there was a remarkable illustration of the intensity of Lord French's appreciation of what had been accomplished. We do not know whether the story is true, but as it is creditable to every one concerned, and as (whether true or not) it suggests in a very human way the full significance of what happened on October 31, 1914, we shall risk the indiscretion of telling it. It is said that Lord French felt that he must express his personal thanks to the Second Worcesters, but that when he saw the shattered and exhausted fragments of the battalion in front of him his emotion was so deep that he could not trust himself to speak. He deputed a subordinate to convey to them the message he had prepared, but this officer also found that emotion held him inarticulate. Silence and the language of looks had to be the only message, and, perhaps, it was the best.

The completion of the first dry dock made of reinforced concrete was celebrated at Moss, a city in Norway. This dock is in the nature of an experiment, as it will receive ships of only one hundred tons, ninety feet long; but it is said to be successful and much cheaper than steel and more quickly built. The shipyard that built this dock is now receiving inquiries for docks up to eight thousand tons.

To mark cattle for indentification an inventor has patented stud buttons that can be clamped through their ears.

HOW BRITAIN MOVED FIRST ARMY TO FRANCE

MARVELLOUS ORGANIZATION IN RAILWAY SERVICE BY GOVERNMENT

Von Moltke pulled out of a pigeon hole in his desk complete prearranged plans for mobilizing the German army in its war on France in 1870, one minute after war was declared.

All essential details of crushing France had been as carefully worked out as a railroad time table.

England did something like that with her railroads when this war broke out.

In 1912 the general manager of every railroad in the United Kingdom received a big envelope under heavy seal. The orders were not to break the seal without a direct order from the British government.

On August 4, 1914, war was declared, and these big envelopes were opened on telegraphic orders from London . Inside was found a complete plan for mobilizing the entire British standing army, with guns, ammunition, horses and supplies.

Thanks to Professor W. M. Dixon of Glasgow University, there lies before me an official story of what England did in those first few days of war.

What happened was astounding.

"No event in railway history to compare with it," declared Henry W. Thornton, the American railroader who used to play a bully game of football for Pennsylvania, and who is now general manager of the Great Eastern Railroad in England. England's army was to mobilize at Southampton and there embark for France. The railway managers found in those historic sealed envelopes that they must carry to Southampton, from all points of the kingdom, 350 passenger trains of thirty cars each and do it all in sixty hours. All these trains finally had to pass over one railroad line to reach Southampton. There were also 1,200 what we call freight, but Englishmen designate "goods" trains.

Plus all that, 60,000 horses, 5,000 tons of baggage and 6,000 vehicles—all to travel over that one line and go to the dock at the terminal there in sixty hours from the minute war was declared.

Did the English railroads do it?

No, they didn't do what was ordered. They did twelve hours better than that and turned the trick in forty-eight hours.

In those forty-eight hours England hauled exactly 120,000 troops and all those horses and supplies, put them upon ships at Southampton and had them on the way to France.

German, so the official reports say, didn't know at what port these British troops were to land, and the kaiser's historic remark about "England contemptible little army," was based upon false knowledge. He didn't know that there were 120,000 troops and that they would stand like a wall between him and Calais.

That shows what it means to be ready. Automatically the British government took control—no, not the ownership of all railroads. No charge was made by the roads for hauling men and supplies. No account was rendered.

The government guarantees the roads against loss, and there the thing ends. British roads have worked under a terrific handicap. Of 643,000 employees, 150,000 have gone to war, or just half of all those who are physically fit. For weeks—I again quote the official record—England's armies shot away fifty great trainloads of ammunition every seven days.—From "Gerard's Talk of the Day," in the Philadelphia Telegraph.

Carmen's Messenger

— BY —

HAROLD BINDLOSS

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

I

Featherstone Changes His Plans

T'was getting dark and a keen wind blew across the ragged pines beside the track, when Jake Foster walked up and down the station at Gardner's Crossing in North Ontario. Winter was moving southwards fast across the wilderness that rolled back to Hudson's Bay, silencing the brawling rivers and calming the stormy lakes, but the frost had scarcely touched the sheltered valley yet and the roar of a rapid throbbed among the trees. The sky had the crystal clearness that is often seen in northern Canada, but a long trail of smoke stretched above the town, and the fumes of soft coal mingled with the aromatic smell of pines. Gardner's Crossing stood, an outpost of advancing industry, on the edge of the lonely woods.

The blue reflections of big arc-lamps quivered between the foam-flakes on the river, a line of bright spots, stretching back along the bank, marked new avenues of wooden houses, and, across the bridge, the tops of tall buildings cut against the glow that shimmered about the town. At one end rose the great block of the Hulton factory, which lost something of its utilitarian ugliness at night. Its harsh, rectangular outline faded into the background of forest, and the rows of glimmering windows gave it a curious transparent look. It seemed to overflow with radiance and filled the air with rumbling sound.

In a large measure Gardner's Crossing owed its rapid development to the enterprise of the Hulton Manufacturing company. Hulton was ready to make anything out of lumber for which his salesmen found a demand; but his firm grip on the flourishing business had recently relaxed, and people wondered anxiously what would happen if he did not recover from the blow that had struck him down. Fred Hulton, his only son, and assistant treasurer to the company, had been found in the factory one morning with a bullet-hole in his head, and it was believed that he had shot himself. His father gave his evidence at the inquiry with stern self-control, but took to his bed afterwards and had not left it yet. So far as the townsfolk knew, this was the first time he had shown any weakness of body or mind.

The train was late, but Foster enjoyed the pipe he lighted. It was ten years since he landed at Montreal, a raw lad without friends or money, and learned what hard work was in a lumber camp. Since then he had prospered, and the strenuous life he had led for the first few years had not left much mark on him. Now he thought he had earned a holiday, and all arrangements for his visit to England were made. Featherstone, his partner, was going with him. Their sawmill, which was run by water power, had closed for the winter, when building material was not wanted, and the development of a mineral claim they owned would be stopped by the frost. They had planned to put in a steam engine at the mill, but the Hulton company had delayed a contract that would have kept the saws running until the river thawed.

Foster, however, did not regret this. Except on Sundays, he had seldom had an hour's leisure for the last few years. Gardner's Crossing, which was raw and new, had few amusements to offer its inhabitants; he was young, and now he could relax his efforts, felt that he was getting stale with monotonous toil. But he was a little anxious about Featherstone, who had gone to see a doctor in Toronto.

A whistle rang through the roar of the rapid and a fan-shaped beam of light swung around a bend in the track. Then the locomotive bell began to toll, and Foster walked past the cars as they rolled into the station. He found Featherstone putting on a fur coat at a vestibule door, and gave him a keen glance as he came down the steps. He thought his comrade looked graver than usual.

"Well," he said, "how did you get on?"

"I'll tell you later. Let's get home but stop at Cameron's drug store as you pass."

Foster took his bag and put it in a small American car. He drove slowly across the bridge and up the main street of the town because there was some traffic and light wagons stood in front of the stores. Then as he turned towards the sidewalk, ready to pull up, he saw a man stop and fix his eyes on the car. The fellow did not live at the Crossing, but visited it now and then, and Foster had met him once when he called at the sawmill.

"Drive on," said Featherstone, who touched his arm.

Although he was somewhat surprised, Foster did as he was told, and when they had passed a few blocks Featherstone resumed: "I can send down the prescription tomorrow. That was Daly on the sidewalk and I didn't want to meet him."

A minute later Foster stopped to avoid a horse thta was kicking and plunging outside a livery stable while a crowd encouraged its driver with ironical shouts. Looking round, he thought he saw Daly following them, but a man ran to the horse's head and Foster seized the opportunity of getting past.

"What did the doctor tell you?" he asked.

"He was rather disappointing," Featherstone replied, and turned up the deep collar of his coat.

Foster, who saw that his comrade did not want to talk, imagined that he had got something of a shock. When they left the town, however, the jolting of the care made questions difficult and he was forced to mind his steering while the glare of the headlamps flickered across deep holes and ruts. Few of the dirt roads leading to the new Canadian cities are good, but the one they followed, though roughly graded, was worse than usual and broke down into a wagon trail when it ran into thick bush. For a time, the car lurched and labored like a ship at sea up and down hillocks and through soft patches, and Foster durst not lift his eyes until a cluster of lights twinkled among the trees. Then with a sigh of relief he ran into the yard of a silent sawmill and they were at home.

Supper was waiting, and although Foster opened a letter he found upon the table, neither of the men said anything of importance during the meal. When it was over, Featherstone sat down in a big chair by the stove, for the nights were getting cold. He was about thirty years of age, strongly built, and dressed in city clothes, but his face was rather pinched. For part of the summer, he and Foster had camped upon their mineral claim in the bush and worked hard to prove the vein. June, as often happens in Canada, was a wet month and though Featherstone was used to hardship, he sickened with influenza, perhaps in consequence of digging in heavy rain and sleeping in wet clothes. As he was nothing of a valetudinarian he made light of the attack, but did not get better as soon as he expected on his return and went to see the Toronto doctor, when Foster urged him.

The latter lighted his pipe and looked about the room. It was warm and well lighted, and the furniture, which was plain but good, had been bought, piece by piece, to replace ruder articles they had made at the mill. One or two handsome skins lay upon the uncovered floor and the walls were made of varnished cedar boards. A gun rack occupied a corner, and the books on a shelf indicated that their owners had some literary taste, though there were works on mining and forestry. Above the shelf, the huge head of a moose, shot on a prospecting journey to the North, hung between the smaller heads of bear and caribou.

(To Be Continued.)

The Why of the Hall Mark

Origin of the Stamp on Silver as a Mark of Genuineness

The origin of the hall mark on silver! A tedious and technical subject, you say. On the contrary, a most absorbing and appealing one. Hear William Wight, Kansas City architect, talk about it and be convinced:

"The first hall mark was used in Paris in the year 1300. It was employed for both gold and silver, principally the former. Some goldsmiths had been underselling others, and as there was no difference in labor or perfection of detail it was obvious that much inferior metal was being used. So a guild was founded to protect the buyer in the matter of the purity of metal. The guild specified the 'Paris touch,' which meant that a certain standard of metal was to be maintained.

"About 1327 a stir took place in England for a slightly different reason. Privateering off the coast was frequent, the result being that silver vessels were brought back and made either into coins or other vessels. As the product was of lower grade than the English standard, a goldsmiths' guild was established there also, with the rather awe-inspiring title of 'Origin and Mystery of the fellowship of Goldsmiths.' The guild specified that standard metal must contain 925 parts of silver and seventy-five parts of copper. Its members had authority to travel through the provinces of the United Kingdom assaying silver vessels, and if any specimen was not up to standard it was confiscated or a fine of double its value was imposed on the maker.

"When a piece was made it was the custom to send it to the guildhall. There it was assayed and if found to be of the proper proportion it was stamped with the English hall mark, or as it was then called, the 'guildhall mark,' commonly referred to as 'the king's touch.'

"A leopard's head was the first mark employed in England and the maker was also privileged to place his own stamp upon it, which generally consisted of the first two letters of his surname. As so few people were able to read, most of the tradesmen had signs which they placed on their productions, hence the modern trade mark. In 1495 the guildhall added a letter marking the year that a piece was made, but as the full alphabet was not used the date is very difficult to determine. Later the leopard's head was changed to a lion's passant, crased with a figure of Brittania.

"The collector of old siver must look out for the method of 'glorifying' used by unscrupulous dealers who cut the hall marks out of old spoons or forks and fit them into a big piece to mislead the unwary. It is extraordinary that so much good old English silver has survived, considering the vicissitudes through which it has passed. In the Wars of the Roses, for instance, much plate was confiscated and melted into coins for carrying on the strife."

Dehydrated Potatoes

So far as can be learned, the very large crops of potatoes in Great Britain will make it unnecessary for many orders for evaporated or dehydrated potatoes to be placed in Canada this year for export to Europe, says the Canadian Food Bulletin.

Retiring From the Farm

Fullest Contentment Does Not Always Result From Change of Environment

The prospect of retiring from the farm is no doubt being cherished by many men under the present conditions of labor scarcity. A few are actually discouraged and ready to turn their back on the old home to look for employment or business openings in town. To men in this frame of mind the Iowa Homestead has a few words of advice. Retirement from the farm, says the writer, seldom brings the joyous relief that is so fondly anticipated. Some time ago we called attention to a case where a farmer sold out his live stock and implements, rented his farm and moved to a near-by town, planning with great enthusiasm to spend the rest of his days happily and serenely. The farm, in this case, was rented for a two-year period and this man found his living expenses greatly in excess of what he anticipated. The rent from his land did little more than to cover the cost of his dwelling house and he even had to skimp along to buy gasoline for his automobile. The house he rented was not in good shape and when repairs were asked for there was no response. If they were to be made he must make them himself. One trouble followed another and all in all his life was filled with fretfulness and annoyance. No one in town cared especially for his society because he found that the time of business men was fully occupied and he did not fit in with the ordinary town-bred loafer. The end of it all was simply that in two years this man was back on his own farm, having had enough experience in the enjoyment of the loafer's life to last him for all time. Work never seemed so good to him and he learned at a considerable money cost that true happiness comes when one is engaged in daily tasks for which he has been fitted by past experience.

Restocking Jasper Lakes

The lakes in Jasper Park, the fisheries of which became greatly depleted at the time the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway was put through, are being restocked with fish by the department of the naval service. More than 33,000 small fish have been transferred from the Banff hatchery and distributed in the lakes, in splendid condition. The fish distributed consist of 32,000 cut-throat fingerlings, 900 salmon trout fingerlings, and 350 Atlantic salmon fingerlings.

A clock by the famous maker, Tompion, was recently offered for sale in a London auction room. Tompion flourished in the days of Queen Anne, and began the construction of a clock for St. Paul's Cathedral in 1700 which was to go a century without winding—i.e., if completed it would have been twice wound up only to this day.

Making Rural Life More Attractive

Analysis of the Problem of Keeping Farmers on the Land

To keep the farmers on the land when they get there has become a greater problem than that of first attracting them to the land. They are said to be leaving the land in thousands at the present time, and we are told that millions of acres of land, which had been occupied at one time, are now deserted, and that the present system of land settlement is productive of much poverty and degradation. Whether these statements are exaggerated or not, the fact that they are made by responsible people indicates a state of affairs that demands a remedy. Why do men now hesitate to go on the land in the first place, and find it uncongenial to stay in the second place? Why do women stay away, with the injurious consequences to rural life which is caused by their absence? The three outstanding reasons are:

First, the numerous ills caused by the holding of large areas of the best and most accessible land by speculators and the want of proper plans for the economic use and development of the land.

Second, the compelling social attractions and the educational facilities of the cities and towns, and,

Third, the lack of ready money and of adequate return for the labor of the farmer, because of want of co-operation, rural credit and of facilities for distribution of his products.

To secure any real improvement in rural life and conditions we must try to bring tracts of land held for speculative purposes into use, prepare development schemes of the land in advance of settlement, try to take part, at least, of the social and educational facilities of the cities into the rural areas, and, simultaneously, provide the co-operative financial and distributive conveniences that are necessary to give the farmer a larger share of the profits of production.—From Rural Planning and Development.

The Kitchens Must Win

Mr. O. H. Van Norden, chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the United States food administration, in a recent address declared that the outcome of the war must be decided in the kitchens of Canada and the United States during the coming year.

"It is up to America; it is up to Canada," he said, "to supply the great quantities of foodstuffs that our allies must receive this year, and if we do not, if we fail them, the war is going to end, and it is not going to end in the favor of the allies and in our own favor."

The price of success is struggle—but the struggle can be minimized and success made reasonably sure if you work that God-given faculty, your mind.

The Decreasing Moose

Seldom Find Enough of Them to Make Hunting Worth While

The moose once ranged over the whole of our northeastern woods. Now, Minnesota is the only state in the United States where there are enough moose to be killed, and there are not very many there. In the state of Maine, which has had perhaps the most thorough and best enforced game laws with regard to moose of any state, a closed season was put in effect in 1915, for the simple reason that there are too many hunters. Along the southern frontier of Canada where the country is brought under development, and where the moose once roamed in thousands, you will now seldom find enough moose make it worth find enough moose to make it worth while in New Brunswick, because there they have been thoroughly protected.

They are scarce even in many outlying districts as, for instance, the Peace River valley, until recently regarded as remote but now thrown open to settlement. In 1912, the Beaver Indians were half starved, because they could not get enough meat to keep them alive, and one band of Indians travelled 150 miles up the Laird river to hunt moose. Yet a sportsman's magazine printed a communication entitled, "Game in the Peace River Country Unlimited," which drew a glowing picture of moose, deer and antelope roaming the woods in countless numbers. Where did the writer ever see an antelope roaming the woods? It shows that people do not realize the peril confronting our animals.—F. K. Vreeland in 'Fish, Birds and Game,' published by the Commission of Conservation.

A Case of Mistaken Identity

Soldiers have to do their own mending, and the thoughtful war office supplies them with outfits for that purpose.

On the occasion of a recent kit inspection, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, the recruits stood lined up ready for the officer, and the officer had his bad temper all complete. He marched up and down the line, grimly eyeing each man's bundle of needles and soft soap, and then he singled out Private MacTootle as the man who was to receive his attentions.

"Tooth brush?" he roared.

"Yes, sir."

"Razor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Hold-all?"

"Yes, sir."

"Hm! You're all right, apparently," growled the officer. Then he barked, "Housewife?"

"Oh, very well, thank you," said the recruit amiably; "how's yours?"

"He's entered the aviation corps."

"Wanted a chance to rise quickly, I presume."—Detroit Free Press.

Anomalies of Equine World

Foxlike Ancestors of the Horse Existed 3,000,000 Years Ago

There are few mammals—indeed, we may doubt if there be any—the knowledge of which is more fully encompassed than the horse and its numerous congeners, R. W. Shufeldt writes in the Scientific American. They are the only mammals now in existence which present the curious anomaly of having each of the four limbs terminating as a single enormously developed toe, with a thick, immense nail, upon which its owner treads.

Far back of geologic times, the earliest ancestors of horses were no bigger than foxes, and possessed several functional toes on each foot, three on each hind foot and four on each fore foot. These occur in the lowest Eocene, and doubtless were preceded by still smaller forms (Basal Eocene 33,000,000 years ago). So it must have been at least 2,000,000 years ago—and perhaps more—since the Eocene horses flourished in this country, and of these we have fossil remains. Darwin says that the "history of the modern horse is lost in antiquity."

Prjevlsky's horse and the Celtic horse probably now stand among the most remarkable of existing species. Zebras are only curios from the fact that they present such unusual markings, while none of the asses are peculiar.

At one time E. H. Bostock, of the Glasgow hippodrome, owned some most anomalous or, indeed, abnormal equines, the like of which—and of these examples in particular—it has not been my fortune to have seen. Of these White Wings is said to be the most beautiful horse alive. It is not known to me whether this magnificent creature is still in existence. He had a rival in Linus, another horse that could boast of a double mane thirteen feet in length on either side and a tail of seventeen feet.

Mr. Bostock likewise owned a hairless mare with a skin resembling India rubber (Wild Nell); also extraordinary donkeys, one a tiny dwarf and another a ponderous giant, the latter being outstripped, however, by Dinah, a creature having a height of twenty-one hands!

A midget named Dot was the smallest horse, being only a few hands high; while Columbus was an immense horse of gigantic proportions.

We find many albinos among horses and occasionally one exhibiting peculiar markings.

An investigation is being conducted under the direction of the food controller into the poultry situation. A study is being made of such questions as the cost of producing eggs and poultry and of the cost of feeding.

An engagement ring on the finger is worth two in the pawnshop.

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PACIFIST TALK IS ENDANGERING GREATLY THE CAUSE OF THE ALLIES

THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY IS IN THE BALANCE

Winston Spencer Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, Says There has Never Been a Moment During the War when There was Less Excuse for being Misled on Issues

Speaking at Bedford recently on the subject of the allies' war aims, Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions, said that the situation was more serious than it had been reasonable three months ago to expect. The country and the allied cause, Colonel Churchill added, were endangered. The future of the British empire and of democratic civilization was hanging in the balance and would continue to hang there for a considerable period.

There are people who wish to bring about a premature peace. They are listening to the sophistries and dangerous counsel of certain politicians. People who say 'Re-state your war aims,' really mean to make peace with the victorious Huns.

"The British do not mean to put up anything but the legitimate and righteous aims with which we entered the war, and if such an issue as this were seriously raised, it could be decided only by the whole nation. I cannot see that there is the slightest danger in submitting that question to he free decision of he whole nation.

"President Wilson's statement of war aims is good enough for me. We mean to win the war, however long it may take. If Russia has fallen out of the ranks, the United States has fallen in and is coming to our aid. The longer Great Britain and America are fighting side by side, the closer they will be drawn together. That is a tremendous fact, and it will make amends for what we are now suffering."

After frankly dealing with the present unfavorable war situation, he said this was entirely due to the fact that Russia had been thoroughly beaten by German intrigue and gold, no less than German steel. This had robbed the allies of their prize when almost within their grasp.

"We shall not be beaten by perils and sufferings, we have not deserved," he declared, amid loud cheers. "Our aims are exactly what they were in August, 1914, when Belgium was invaded. We have not increased our aims and we shall not diminish them one jot. There has never been a moment during the war when patriotic men had less excuse than the present for being misled by sophistries and dangerous counsels.

"Our sole aim is that the prepetrators of these innumerable crimes shall not profit thereby and emerge stronger than before. That is Asquith's and Lord George's and Wilson's war aim, and I cannot conceive of any situation arising, whereby the war will be prolonged one unnecessary day solely through the question of territorial gain.

"We are not fighting for booty or revenge. The British empire will be satisfied when Prussian militarism is unmistákably beaten and the German people saved from militarism and its evil spell."

Buckwheat Bread and Cake

Have Been Found Appetizing Substitutes for Wheat

Buckwheat bread and "buckcake" have been found appetizing substitutes for wheat flour, in tests made in the baking laboratory of the Ohio Experiment Station. Buckwheat bread resembles German or whole wheat bread in color and flavor.

For this bread a cake of yeast and two tablespoonfuls of sugar or molasses are added to a cup of milk and a cup of water; then a tablespoonful of lard or butter is put in, and finally 2 1-2 cups of buckwheat flour and a cup of wheat flour are sifted in with three teaspoonsful of salt. When the mixture is like a stiff batter, it is ready to be put in greased pans and after rising two hours baked for 40 minutes or more.

For buckcake, three-quarters of a cup of buckwheat flour is added to as much wheat flour, three teaspoonsful of sugar or molasses and a teaspoonful of salt; then add three-quarters of a cup of milk, a well-beaten egg and a tablespoonful of melted butter, and bake for 25 minutes in hot oven.

Medical Aid in the War

Death Rate of War Less Than Five Per Cent.

"The doctor has made this world struggle probably one of the least deadly ever fought, in proportion to the numbers engaged," said Dr. Woods Hutchinson, an American, in an address before the Royal Society of Medicine.

"The doctor's control over wound infections is so masterly," he added, "that, of the wounded who survive six hours, 90 per cent. recover; of those who reach the field hospitals, 95 per cent. recover and of those who arrive at the base hospitals, 95 per cent. recover.

"The twin angels, anesthetics and antiseptics, have not only enormously diminished pain and agony but made amputations rarer and grave cripplings fewer than ever before in war history. Barely 5 per cent. of the wounded are crippled or permanently disabled.

Teacher—Now, Robert, can you tell me how a bat hangs with his head downward?

Bobby—Please miss, do you mean a chimney bat or an acrobat?—Boston Transcript.

Kilts Strike Terror

German Attack Frustrated by Presence of Mind of the Colonel

The very sight of the kilt strikes terror into the hearts of the average German soldier. A man who went overseas with a Western highland battalion writes of a German attack which was frustrated by the wit of his colonel and the fear of the kilt. "One day," he says, "the Fritzes had just massed, and were beginning to top their parapet for a charge, when, to our utter amazement and consternation, the colonel sprang up the ladder, and in a trice was out on our own parapet for all the Germans to see.

"Before we could realize what had happened, he raised his arms, shouting at the pitch of his voice: "Come on, Gordons, Camerons and Seaforths, come on!"

"For a moment we didn't understand, and then we let out such a yell, and let drive such a terrible volley that the Fritzes, to a man, turned tail, and before you could have said "Jack Robinson" every mother's son of them was back again in the trenches—the charge was 'off'—and the colonel stepped down, smiling.

"It was the colonel's wit that had saved the situation. Those Germans must have thought that all the clans of Scotland were at his back. As a matter of fact, had they come over they would have found only a handful of men to deal with."

Allies Need Much Wheat

Greatest Deficiency in Production Has Occurred in France

Mr. T. K. Doherty, commissioner for Canada of the international institute, estimates that the wheat production of the world for 1917 is about 93,000,000 bushels less than last year and about 414,000,000 bushels, or over 10 per cent. less than the pre-war average.

The European and Mediterranean countries, both neutral and allied, which depend largely on the outside world for their supplies are Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Holland, Norway, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, Egypt, Tunis, Switzerland and Belgium. These countries produced 570,087,000 bushels of wheat in 1917 as against 706,073,000 bushels in 1916 and an average of 782,791,000 bushels in the five pre-war years, a decrease of 135,186,000 bushels or 19.2 per cent. from 1916 and of 211,904,000, or 27 per cent. from the pre-war average. The greatest deficiency exists in France, where the 1917 crop is 172,669,000 bushels less than the average production of 317,639,000 bushels for five years before the war.

Better Guidance Needed

Development of the Land Must Be More Intelligent

Conservation of life not only means the saving of lives to the nation that are now being lost or made less efficient by avoidable causes; it means the development of life through improved training and environment and better opportunity, by the increase of skilled labor, the better education of the young, and the reduction of wasteful speculation. Production and wealth may be enormously increased without adding to our liabilities by borrowing new capital, and without, of necessity, adding to the mere quantity of the population by means of immigration. Those who desire a return of the kind of prosperity that is produced in order that it may be exploited for speculative purposes are either unpatriotic or ignorant of the folly of their methods to promote national well-being. It is of course most desirable to encourage immigration of the right kind and subject to the proper regulation and planning of land settlement; but it is paramount that new settlers should be placed in positions where they can produce under sound economic conditions, and where their children may obtain adequate training in healthy surroundings.

We contend that the planning and development of the land as the chief source of primary production, and as an important factor in housing and industrial settlement must be dealt with more intelligently and on sounder principles, as a first consideration in connection with the above matters. But perhaps the greater need is for intelligent guidance as to how to achieve these results rather than as to the desirability of achieving them. The chief duty of the commission of conservation and its officers lies in giving this guidance, although our efforts are necessarily inadequate, because our means and equipment are far from being proportionate to the size of the task to be performed.—Thomas Adams, before Ninth Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation.

Dutch are Cautious

In the second chamber at the Hague, war minister De Jonge, in answer to a question, said that in order to protect Dutch frontier towns from damage by air raids the Dutch flag will be flown from church steeples but no effective protective measures has been found for night time. Foreign governments, he added, have not refused to pay compensation for damage done by their airmen.

Greatest Crime of War

Many Execrable Crimes Have Been Committed by Barbaric Enemy

The question "What is the greatest crime committed during the war?" was put by the Spanish Review L'America Latina to conspicuous men in Europe.

"The torpedoing of hospital ships," is the reply of Field Marshal Lord French of Great Britain.

"The declaration of war itself," says Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs. "Among so many ignominies that have been perpetrated since," he adds, "I renounce making a choice."

"The great crime of Rheims, the abominable destruction of the cathedral, is the one that makes bleed most my heart of a Frenchman and an artist, but can one establish a hierarchy of crimes of the barbarians?" replied the late Auguste Rodin, the sculptor.

"The murder of sailors whose vessels had been torpedoed is the most atrocious act committed during the war," in the opinion of Sir W. H. Dunn, formerly lord mayor of London.

"Politically the greatest crime committed during the war is the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by those who had sworn to defend it," says Mgr. Baudrilliant, vicar-general of the Catholic institute of Paris. "Morally, one is embarrassed to choose among so many atrocities. The worst crime in my eyes, is the re-establishment of slavery by the Germans."

Signor Vicente Blasco Ibanez replied: "The greatest crime of intellectual Germany consisted in the troubling of the course of human thought and the proclaiming of the superiority of war over justice. All the atrocities of the Germans against men and things are only the material consequence of scientific barbarity."

The massacre and deportation of hundreds of thousands of innocent Armenians while Germany, protector and ally of Turkey, gave a tacit consent by its attitude, is considered as "the most gigantic crime of the war" by Viscount James Bryce, while he says the most abject crime of the war thus far is that of the German government carrying off into slavery hundreds of young French and Belgian girls and thousands of Belgian laborers, obliging them to work against their own unfortunate country, ruined by the invasion."

Alfred Capus, editor the Figaro, is also of the opinion that "the most execrable crime of the Germans was the deportation of French families from Lille."

Maitre Edouard Clunet, the French authority on international law, reguards as the greatest of Germany's crimes "the ruin of the moral foundation of international relations by setting up as a principle the right of the strongest to violate pledged faith as may accord with his interest."

"The war itself is the most atrocious act," says Signor Gomez Carillo, the Spanish writer and journalist. "No one can forget that it is a German war, prepared by the Germans. Every one says so, and the horror, the cruelty, the murder, the pillage and assassination say so also."

Terror of the Air Downed by French

Great German Aviator Proves to Be Walter Rutt, Famous Bicylist

"Fantomas," the most deadly of the German aviators, has been shot down within the French lines.

Known by this title only, this terror of the air, who is credited by many in both Germany and France with the bringing down of Captain Guyenmer, was perhaps the most feared of all German fliers. His daring has seldom been equalled in the war by aviators of either side. His favorite method was to fly low over the allied trenches and, notwithstanding the hail of bullets, train his machine gun to enfilade the trench. He generally scattered the occupants before leaving. Nothing was too small for his attention. He would attack a solitary sentinel, troop trains or supply depots and for months he seemed to bear a charmed life.

Many times the French tried to bring him down, but it was only recently that word was brought to America that the dreaded aviator had been bagged by the "Archies." And when the body was brought in it was found that the famed flier was none other than Walter Rutt, the great German bicyclist, who was widely known in America and Europe by his wonderful riding, especially in the six-day races. Between 1901 and 1914, when the war began, Rutt gained considerable fame as a bicyclist and in that time he won scores of races in Paris and New York.

Rutt was born in Germany in 1885. After finishing the regular course of study he entered a university and began the study of medicine. When it came time for him to serve in the army he balked and fled to France, where he took up flying, Germany made several unsuccessful attempts to force him to return and later banished him and he was sentenced to death should he ever show up. Later, through the good will of the crown prince, he was pardoned.

When the war broke out in 1914, Rutt was in America. He went back to Germany and became a despatch bearer. Later, according to reports received by friends in America, he was transferred to the aviation section.

After that his fame went quickly through the entire French army and he was looked upon by them as Captain Guynemer was looked upon by the Germans.

Your farmer's granary is filled with grain—your own fine granary is stored with filtered thoughts. In both cases it is necessary to garner the crop before the store-house can be filled.

India's Part in the War

Contributions of Men and Wealth in the Defence of British Empire

The visit to the great Eastern Dependency of Mr. Montagu, the secretary of state for India, has revived interest in the political unrest which has developed in that country as one of the by-products of the European war. What India has done in this war must form an important factor when the question of political reform comes up for review.

Despite the subtle machinations of Germany, India as a whole has proved her loyalty in this conflict. It was one of the hopes of Berlin that Britain would be hampered in the great struggle by an insurrection in India. After three years of war, India has stood the test. Not only has she been free from serious uprisings, but she has done magnificent service to the empire. At the beginning of the war the army in India was comprised of 78,000 British and 158,000 native troops. From this comparatively small army India has succeeded in building up successive expeditionary forces that are doing splendid service in various fields of war. The entry of Turkey into the war was a serious strain upon the loyalty of the Mohammedan race, but the sixty millions of that faith remained firm in their allegiance to the British emperor. Among the tasks entrusted to native Indian troops were the defence of their own country, and the advance in Gallipoli when the Gurkhas fought their way side by side with British troops to within sight of the Hellespont. In France, in the early stages of the campaign, Indian troops took part in the series of battles that culminated in the three days' fight at Neuve Chapelle. Later these forces were transferred to Mesopotamia, where they have won distinction and honor in the very heavy fighting which has taken place in that region.

As a granary of the Empire and a source of supplies for the British armies, India has played a notable part. Since the outbreak of war she has sent Britain wheat to the value of fifty-five million dollars. In addition she supplied Britain, in the first critical weeks of the war, with ninety million rounds of small arms ammunition, a large number of rifles, and 330 modern field guns. In raw materials alone Britain has drawn from India hides to supply twelve million pairs of boots. India bears the expenditure of maintaining her own troops abroad, which is estimated at a total to date of seventy-five million dollars. In addition she has made a free grant of five hundred million dollars towards the cost of the war. The ruling chiefs have added to this by munificent personal contributions that attest their loyalty and devotion to Britain.

In view of what India has accomplished, her claim to fuller powers of self-government should not lightly be dismissed.—Toronto Globe.

The First Requisite

Military Defeat Necessary to Secure a Durable Peace

If Germany cannot be compelled to submit to law and civilization now, what possible chance is there of compelling Germany to submit after a truce has been made? If the nations that recognize the supremacy of law and treaty obligations cannot employ their police power successfully in this conflict, will they ever be able to employ it successfully? The first requisite to an international agreement that can command respect is the military defeat of Germany, and without that an agreement is not worth the paper upon which it is written. We shall be where we were previous to 1914, with German autocracy ready to strike again for world dominion the moment the prize seems to be within reach.

A durable peace will never be won by men who are ready to bargain for a temporary peace, and if a durable peace cannot be obtained, Germany has won the war, no matter what concessions Prussianism may make at the council table.—New York World.

France's Food Situation

Will Require Help From This Continent to Make up Shortage

In a recent statement issued by Mr. Maurice Long minister for general revictualling of France, it was shown that the 1917 wheat crop of France was only 39,900,000 hundredweights, as compared with 87,830,000 in 1913, 76,930,000 in 1914, 60,630,000 in 1915 and 58,410,000 in 1916. The entire production in France this year of cereals, potatoes and beet root was only 222,000,000 hundredweights as against a production in 1913 of 358,000,000. From this it is evident that with the most rigorous rationing, France will require to import during the coming year not less than 40,000,000 hundredweights of cereals. It lies chiefly with the North American continent to make up this shortage.

Conservation Notes

The largest reserve of coal in Canada is situated in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

At least 70 per cent. of all fires in Canada is believed to originate from some form of carelessness and neglect.

The gradual exhaustion of the anthracite coal resources of the United States means a higher price each year for this class of coal.

It is hardly possible to realize the lack of knowledge of proper gardening methods which exists among the farming population of certain portions of the country.

Burlap curtains make good protection for windows and doors of stables and other animal houses. They allow admission of air but do not allow drafts. A burlap grain bag ripped open and tacked over the opening of the sow or hog house will keep out cold winds and rain.

BRITISH WAR AIRPLANE'S FLIGHT TO CONSTANTINOPLE FROM LONDON

A REMARKABLE FLIGHT MADE ACROSS EUROPE

Details of the Thrilling Adventures of a British Airplane That Flew from London to Constantinople and Successfully Bombed Turkish Warships and War Office and Returned Safely

The story of a British battle airplane's flight to Constantinople from London and its sequel, in the bombing of German headquarters and the Turkish war office there, was told recently by Handley Page and Basil Johnson, whose firm, Rolls Royce, Ltd., built the engines that flew the 2,000 miles without a hitch. Loading up at Hendon, the machine proceeded to Paris and Lyons, and to avoid the Alps continued by way of Marseilles. From Marseilles the journey was by way of Spezia to Pisa, Rome, and Naples, which was the last point over friendly country.

The next and perhaps most difficult stage of the journey was over the Albanian Alps to Saloniki, a trip of 250 miles across mountains varying from 7,000 to 10,000 feet in height, with no suitable place for a landing in case of need. Squadron Commander Savoy, who was chief pilot, told him, Handley Page said, that they could well see Bulgarian horsemen below who were running about in every direction waiting for a chance to kill them if they came down.

From Saloniki the adventurous party flew to their base, overhauled the machine and prepared for a long-distance bombing expedition to Constantinople, a distance of about 320 miles. On their attacking trip they set forth with sixteen bombs each weighing 112 pounds and on arriving at the Sea of Marmera they throttled down from 2,000 to 1,600 feet, the Golden Horn and other points being clearly in view. After a short survey of the lights of Constantinople, and in order to make sure of their objectives, they came down to 800 feet and dropped a salvo of four bombs, hoping to reach the German battle cruiser Goeben, which was anchored just beneath them. Unfortunately they missed the ship, but then managed to hit one or two submarines that were lying alongside her.

Turning on their course, the British airmen made another attack on the Goeben and this time, in spite of the attentions of a number of Turkish and German anti-aircraft guns, managed to plant four bombs on the battle cruiser. Then they flew up to a ship called The General, which was the headquarters of the German staff and dropped two bombs on her, to the great consternation of naval and military officers assembled in her saloons. One more target too tempting to be missed attracted the intrepid aviators, and they next made their way to that part of the city where the Turkish war office is situated, and dropped two bombs on the building.

After half an hour's bombing of Constantinople the airmen turned round and started back to their base Flight- Commander **McLellan** relieving his chief in steering. They had not escaped without damage, but even after one engine had been put out of action, they were able to get away without serious damage from guns below.

Handley Page said that Engineer Lieut. Rawlings, who was one of the party, reported they had no trouble at all with their engines, although water in the radiators boiled on one very hot day.

For a Permanent Peace

To Prevent the Risk of a War in the Future

We fight for a permanent peace, for a "Never again" settlement, which shall exclude the risk of conflicts being renewed after a few years' truce; but what we perhaps do not realize is that a war ten or twenty or thirty years hence would not merely repeat the horrors of the past struggle, but incalculably increase them. One has only to reflect on the development of the air arm, or on the possibilities of chemical warfare, to see that these terrible novelties, which are still in the infancy of invention, must, if twenty or thirty years of intense civilized ingenuity are concentrated on their development, entail horrors upon whole populations, military and civil, beside which the experience of the last three years would pale into insignificance.—London Daily Chronicle.

Pins His Faith in U-Boats

Up to Present Great Britain Has Won Rather Than Lost, Says Von Tirpitz

The German papers contain lengthy accounts of the speech of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz before the Hamburg branch of the Fatherland party, in which the admiral said:

"Up to the present in this war Great Britain has won, rather than lost. Peace based on the status quo ante or on renunciation, therefore, is out of the question for Germany."

With reference to the rumor that Germany would give up Zeebrugge and Ostend if the British evacuated Calais, von Tirpitz said:

"The evacuation of Calais would never be equivalent to the loss of such first-class security. Moreover, the channel tunnel will become a fact after the war. For real security we should have besides Flanders and Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne. The rumor in question is a screen behind which the question of Flanders might be permitted to disappear.

"The pretext that we cannot coerce Great Britain and America falls to the ground when we consider the growing scarcity of the cargo space of our ruthless arch-enemy. The time for final decision will come when real distress begins to take the place of merely threatening distress. That time will come. It is only a question of keeping cool."

Means Greater Sacrifice

Hoover Says Food Situation Grows Graver in Europe

A warning was sounded by Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, that the American people were to be called upon to sacrifice far more in order to feed the allies and friendly neturals than was at first thought necessary. "Starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue abroad unless there was a hearty response," Mr. Hoover said.

"The food situation in Europe," he said, "is far graver than when the preliminary survey of the food supply of the world was made for this year. We have an abundance for ourselves, and it is the policy of the food administration by the prevention of exports to retain for our people an ample supply of every essential foodstuff. The harvests of our allies have proved less than we had contemplated and the great curtailment of shipping by the submarines during the last few months has further prevented them from access to remote markets.

"Beyond the demands of the allies there is a call upon us by the friendly neutrals for food, and if we cannot at least in part respond to these neutral calls, starvation on an unparalleled scale must ensue."

The Bulldog Has His Teeth In

We must be prepared for a long war, and we must make up our minds to all the economies and all the possible privations which that prospect demands from our whole population. That is how we shall win. The British bulldog has his teeth in his enemy's throat, and severe though the punishment has been which he has taken, he will never let go. That is how "the great race to which we belong" achieved its greatness, preserved its liberties, and secured for smaller and weaker peoples their "place in the sun." That is how, with the steady and loyal help of its allies, it will vindicate the same righteous ends and win this war.—London Times.

Shortage Now and After the War

Mr. E. F. Smith of the United States department of agriculture, speaking before the National Academy of Science at the University of Pennsylvania said that following the present war there would be a shortage of wheat for many years. Every gun fired in Europe, he said, burned up a definite quantity of the comparatively rare fixed nitrogen required as the basic fertilizer for grain.

West Needs More Reserves

Further extensions of the areas set apart in Western Canada as forest reserves are much to be desired. No such reserves have been made since 1913, though very considerable areas have been found upon examination to be chiefly valuable for forest purposes.

Licenses to Sell Cereals

New Regulation Issued in Statement by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller

The food controller has issued regulations governing the trade in cereals in packages of less than 20 pounds weight. They provide that on and after January 1, no manufacturer of breakfast foods or cereals, shall manufacture for sale in Canada or sell in Canada such breakfast foods or cereals in original packages of less than 20 pounds without first obtaining a license from the food controller for each kind of breakfast food or cereal manufactured. License fees ranging from $10 and upwards are to be charged.

Wholesale and retail dealers will not be required to secure a license for the sale of breakfast foods, or cereals manufactured under license of the food controller.

The New Confederation

The great confederation of Atlantic nations commanding the naval power of Great Britain, the British and French military power, and the developing strength of the United States is able to hold and defeat the power of central Europe. If it comes to this test before there is a decision, the decision must be in favor of the Atlantic confederation into which the United States is to pour its whole strength. We are not eliminating any ally or discounting the power of resistance of any one. Whatever they add to the allied effort and whatever they subtract from the Germanic power is an addition to the strength against Germany.—Chicago Tribune.

Every man starts this life on an equal basis. One baby is as much a force as another—the individual is naught—time is the factor. We are all given the same amount of time each day—you have twenty-four hours and so have I.

Fire Water Only

Clerk (in small town hotel)—Will you have a pitcher of water sent to your room, sir?

Colonel Bluegrass—Water? What for? Ain't there any fire escape?

Rotation of Crops

Yield of Grain as Affected by Previous Crops

A very important feature of the work at the Rosthern experimental station is an attempt to determine the effects of certain crops on succeeding crops with a view to arriving at such a rotation as will be most profitable and at the same time maintain the fertility of the land. This involves, of course, the working out of a system of agriculture rather than merely the working out of the best possible conditions for the production of one or two crops. It involves a system whereby a large portion of the products will be utilized in such a way that they be returned to the soil for the up-keep of fertility. The whole problem has not been worked out and will not be carried to a satisfactory conclusion for a number of years but some interesting results have been reached relating to the effects that certain crops have on succeeding grain crops and particularly on oats and wheat.

There is little danger, in northern Saskatchewan, of the wheat crop being so rank as to lodge and consequently the very best possible condition of the soil with respect to fertility and moisture is most satisfactory for wheat. The same condition for oats and barley in a favorable season will cause them to lodge. The highest yields of wheat and the cleanest wheat covering a period of four years have been on ground that bore a hoed crop following summer-fallow. Manure was applied on the summer-fallow and a hoed crop of roots or potatoes grown the following year. Such work properly carried out cleans the soil absolutely free from wild oats and grasses, gives high returns in roots or potatoes and produce the following season a crop of wheat higher in yield, superior in quality and earlier in ripening than one grown on summer-fallow.

However, growing hoed crops on a large scale is quite impracticable and generally speaking, summer-fallow affords those conditions most satisfactory for a maximum wheat crop. Manure applied on the summer-fallow increases the wheat yield of the following season by from four to ten bushels per acre.

Whether a crop of wheat should follow wheat depends upon the relative prevailing price for wheat and oats.

The average yields of wheat grown under the three foregoing conditions at Rosthern covering a period of four years are as follows:

Wheat following hoed crop after fallow, 40 bushels.

Wheat after fallow, 30 bushels.

Wheat following wheat after fallow, 18 bushels.

The average yield for four years of oats on land which had been in wheat the year previously following summer-fallow was 60 bushels. The yield of wheat under the same conditions was 18 bushels. With the ordinary difference in price, therefore, between oats and wheat it is desirable to grow a second crop of wheat after summer-fallow rather than one crop of wheat followed by a crop of oats.

After two years of wheat following summer-fallow the average yield of oats, covering a period of four years, was forty-one bushels.

Several attempts have been made to grow a crop of grain following a crop of hay but never with success. The best results in attempting to bring meadow land into shape for growing crops has been obtained by plowing shallow after the hay crop is removed in July and leaving till the following season except for such cultivation as may be necessary to bring down weed growth. Treat as an ordinary summer-fallow the year following the hay crop and seed to wheat the second year.

The yield of wheat after fallow following hay as treated in the above manner is four bushels higher as against wheat after fallow following grain.

The best possible preparations for a wheat crop is land that has borne a hoed crop following a well manured summer-fallow.

A second crop of wheat following summer-fallow at prevailing prices is more profitable than a crop of oats.

A third crop of grain may be grown after fallow but this must be oats or barley.

A summer-fallow must come between a hay crop and a grain crop.

Huns Negotiate For Merchandise

Parley With the Danes Principally for Coal, Salt and Steel

Negotiations carried on between German and Danish delegates concerning an exchange of merchandise between Denmark on one side and Germany and Austria-Hungary on the other have been brought to an end. The parleys principally turned upon supplying Denmark with coal, salt, lubricating oil, iron and steel, including shipbuilding material, as well as the prices of Danish agricultural produce for export to Germany.

On the Danish side the negotiations were carried on in common by delegates for agriculture, commerce and industry under the auspices of a general committee.

Newfoundland's Sailing Fleet

Losses of sailing vessels in the Newfoundland trade through storms, German raiders and submarines since the war started have been more than made up by building within the colony and purchased abroad. The Newfoundland sailing fleet now numbers 125 vessels, and 17 more are on the stocks, the total of 142 making the largest locally owned fleet in a generation. This is exclusive of boats used only in the island trade. The fleet, made up of schooners ranging from 100 to 400 tons, has a capacity which will enable the colony to take to foreign markets in Newfoundland bottoms the entire catch of cod in island waters, estimated at about 1,500,000 quintals or 168,000,000 pounds.

Interesting Items

Benefits Following Prohibition are Held to Be Incalculable

In Macon, Georgia, a dealer was fined $200 for selling an imitation beer, although it contained no alcohol. Georgia tried temperance beer, but the results were unsatisfactory and now they will not allow even any imitation of beer.

Judge Michael Dolan, in sentencing a man convicted of man-slaughter, said, "Ninety per cent. of the murders committed in Silver Bow county are directly traceable to the saloons."

Mayor Gill, of Seattle, Wash., who was opposed to prohibition, now says, "The law is a Godsend to everyone but those who live on the miseries to others."

According to the United States internal revenue receipts for September, there has been another big decline in the consumption of beer.

Mr. J. M. Hanson, secretary of the charity organization society of Youngstown, Ohio, tells of a man who applied to have three of his children put in an institution as incurable idiots. Investigation showed that he had four normal children which were born while he was working for the Carnegie Steel company. The three idiots were born after he began keeping a saloon and he and his wife drank to excess. The taxpayer must pay for the keep of the three idiots as long as they live.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, F.R.C.S., one of the most eminent physicians of Great Britain, has issued a statement declaring that during every year of peace alcohol takes three-fourths as many lives as the first year of the great war. It makes 45,445 widows and orphans every year in England and Wales. Why is it allowed?

A Portland speaker touched everybody's heart by reporting that within two months after their city went dry the shoe dealers of the city ran out of baby's shoes.

A professor of physiology in a Chicago university estimated the value of food in a quart of beer at 1-2 a cent, and even this is spoiled by the Lupulin and alcohol which is always present in beer.

The production of unfermented grape juice in the Chautauqua-Erie belt during the last five year period was nearly four times as great as the output of fermented juice or wine.

A petition over 11 miles in length and weighing over a ton was presented to Premier Asquith on August 16, praying for the abolition of the sale of strong drink during the war. Let us hope they will be successful.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S., Social Service Board.

Where There's Always a Scot

Man in Charge of the Engine Room Probably Is a Scot

"The chief engineer, a Scot * * * Certainly and always! Passenger ship, freighter, yacht, from here to Suez and back again, the man in charge of the engine room probably is a Scot. There is no special reason for it; it just happens that way. There is the old story, told with zest today by travellers who will swear that they witnessed the doings of an American and an Englishman who beguiled the time in Shanghai by wagering substantial sums on their odd achievements of knowledge. The Englishman, of course, was behind in the game, but finally he hit upon a brilliant wager; he bet that every ship making ready to sail that day carried a Scot in the engine room. So to every engine room door they went and called "Sandy," "Mac." And every engine room gave its reply. The story must be as old as the steam engine. The bet could be won today. "The chief engineer, a Scot."—New York Sun.

Bootleggers Sell Tea

They Play a Confidence Game in Dry as a Bone Oregon

No one will sympathize with the illicit buyer of whisky who uncorks his bottle in thirsty anticipation, only to find that it is filled with cold tea. For one thing, this subterfuge of bootleggers is almost as old as the hills. It no more ought to fool a reader of the day's news than the ancient gold brick or sick engineer swindle.

The operation of the scheme has been standardized. It is always the same. The purveyor offers the customer a bottle of "tea," and winks knowingly. The deal is made and the party of the second part some time thereafter is highly indignant because he got precisely what he contracted for.

The buyer, of course, knew in the beginning that he was making himself party to a violation of the law. If he had been law-abiding he would not have been cheated. It is so with most confidence games. The fellow who puts up his money for a supposed bunch of "green goods" guaranteed to defy detection, thinks he is going to make some "easy money." At heart he is as much a lawbreaker as the man who swindles him. He sometimes pays a high price for experience, but it is worth the price if it teaches him that lawbreaking, from any angle, seldom pays in the end.

Anyway, it is better to drink tea than booze—particularly bootleg booze. Tea is the classical cup that cheers but does not inebriate. But there is no necessity for paying bootleg prices for it.—New York Times.

The poor cripple thumped his crutch on the ground and said to his lawyer:

"Merciful heavens, man, your bill is outrageous! You are taking four-fifths of my damages! I never heard of such extortion!"

"I furnished," said the lawyer coldly, "the skill, the eloquence and the legal learning for your case."

"Yes, but I," said the client, ruefully glancing at his injuries, "I furnished the case itself."

"Bosh!" sneered the lawyer, "Anybody can fall down a coal hole."—Mere Play.

Alberta's Big Yield

$400,000,000 Is the Value of Alberta Products

The department of agriculture of Alberta has just issued a statement showing the estimated crop yield and the value of agricultural and other products for the year 1917. The total value of the produce of the province is placed at $397,909,102, compared with $288,824,308 in 1916, an increase of $109,101,767.

The wheat crop is estimated to be worth $107,718,508; oats $50,630,766; barley $10,504,492; flax $2,888,920; rye $1,181,274 and other grain $313,912. The total yield of wheat is placed at 53,859,254 bushels from 2,897,340 acres; oats 84,384,610 bushels from 2,537,883 acres; barley 10,504,492 bushels from 472,112 acres; flax 1,115,572 bushels from 139,827 acres; rye 787,516 bushels from 30,883 acres; and other grains 393,912 bushels from 49,114 acres. The estimate of the value of these grains is based on the price of $2.00 a bushel for wheat, 60 cents for oats, $1.00 for barley, $2.50 for flax, $1.50 for rye, and $1.00 for other grains. As all the grain is of a higher standard of quality this year and the prices running are higher generally than those quoted it would not be surprising if the actual value of the crop is not much greater than the above figures represent.

Potatoes, to which 48,917 acres were planted, yielded 7,337,550 bushels, or 150 bushels to the acre. At 60 cents a bushel the potato crop this year is worth $4,402,330. Turnips and carrots each yielded 200 bushels to the acre, or 1,149,200 bushels, valued at $574,600 and 1,039,800 valued at $519,900 respectively, while the value of the hay crop, which is estimated at 492,522 tons from the same number of acres, is placed at $4,925,220.

The turnover from animals slaughtered and sold in the province is estimated at $45,000,000, while dairy products should bring in another $25,000,000. The government's estimate of the value of the wool clip of Alberta this year is $1,181,682, and $2,000,000 will be received from game and furs. Poultry and products are valued at $3,500,000, and horticultural products at $175,000.

The total value of the above products amounts to $260,506,804, which contrasted with $170,725,650 in 1916, represents an increase of $89,871,154.

The number of live stock of all kinds in the province is said to be approximately 3,262,000, the value of which is conservatively estimated at $137,329,298 as against $111,098,685 last year, an increase of $10,250,613. In this estimate horses, of which there are 718,317 have been valued at $100 each; swine, of which there are 730,237, at $15 each; sheep, numbering 276,966, at $8.00 each; dairy cows, numbering 325,861, at $60 each. Calves, steers and other cattle, of which there are some 10,000 or more, are valued at $10, $30 and $40 each, respectively; and bulls, numbering upwards of 40,000, including pure breds, are valued at $75 each.

If a glance is taken at the prices now obtaining for all crops and live stock, it will be found that the values given are very conservative, and, it seems safe to say that, if the figures as to yield of crop and number of animals are anywhere near accurate, the total value of the produce of Alberta for 1917 will exceed the sum of $397,909,102, quoted in the first paragraph.

The British Soldier

Is Always Smiling and Cheerful Through It All

Through it all, the British soldier comes smiling and cheerful, loathing it as dirty, senseless work and eager for it all to end, yet determined that it shall not end without victory, and that this war and his sufferings—or, as he would put it, the sufferings of his fellows—shall win a lasting peace. Success does not make him boastful, reverses do not depress or dispirit him. He does not talk or sing of glory or of patriotism. But he does glorious deeds, and the best proof of true patriotism is a cheerful readiness to give all for duty. The British soldier, and in that word, of course, we include every fighting man of the empire, wherever his home, is an indomitable as patient, and as chivalrous a man-at-arms as the world has ever seen.—London Daily Telegraph.

Pershing May Name American Units

Secretary of War Baker said he'd leave to Gen. Pershing the question of giving American fighting units in France distinctive names. Baker was asked whether he favored naming all units after the manner of the "Clemenceau Battalion" so named by Gen. Sibert in honor of the well-known French statesman.

Sibert gave the unit this name after Clemenceau had received the troops. His action had started a movement to name all the American units. If Pershing approves, this probably will be done. The war department will leave it to him.

"Gen. Pershing can work that out," said Baker. "If he thinks it will increase the fighting morale of his men, no doubt he will have them named."

In the days when Queen Victoria visited Scotland, she used to have serious difficulty in gettting her letters delivered on Sunday. The Sabbath-keeping Scottish postal officers refused point blank to have anything to do with their forwarding. Today King George has a telegraph instrument attached in the Royal Guards van with a telephone in his car when visiting his northern realm.

Rebuilding roads in Great Britain will cost one hundred and fifty million dollars according to estimation recently issued. This sum will be required to reconstruct or strengthen the fifteen thousand miles of roads in order to enable them to carry the increasing motor traffic. The work will be largely left until after the war.

Hidden Peril of France

Danger Lurking in the Lure of the City

France! Be warned in time by our dismal fate! Do not lose your love of the land; do not let industrialism absorb your peasantry, and the lure of wealth and the cheap glamor of the towns draw you into their uncharmed circles. We English have rattled deep into a paradise of machines, chimneys, cinemas and half-penny papers; have bartered our heritage of health, dignity and looks for wealth, and badly distributed wealth at that. You were trembling on the verge of the same precipice when the war came; with its death and wind of restlessness the war bids fair to tip you over. Hold back with all your might! Your two dangers are drink and the lure of the big towns. No race can preserve sanity and refinement that really gives way to these. You will not fare even as well as we have if you yield; our fibre is coarser and more resistant than yours, nor had we ever so much grace to lose. It is by grace and self-respect that you have had your pre-eminence; let these wither, as wither they must in the grip of a sordid and drink-soothing industrialism, and your star will burn out. The life of the peasant is hard; peasants are soon wrinkled and weathered; they are not angels; narrow and over-provident, suspicious, and given to drink, they, still have their roots and being in the realities of life, close to nature, and keep a sort of simple dignity and health that great towns destroy. Take care of your peasants and your country will take care of itself.—John Galworthy in the October Atlantic.

Remedies for Sleeplessness

Two or Three Little Suggestions Which Will Certainly Help

Sleeplessness is a sign of ill-health which must never be neglected, as it is bound to result in a nervous breakdown more or less serious, sooner or later.

Here are two or three little suggestions which will certainly help to cure your sleeplessness, no matter how many worries and cares you have on your mind.

Place a light towel in cold water, the colder the better, wring it out tightly, and place it across the eyes. This will bring sleep quickly to many people.

To aid the treatment, sit with the feet in very hot water before retiring; this will draw the blood from the brain and sooth excitable people very much.

A glass of hot milk sipped slowly before retiring is often very helpful or take a quiet stroll as late as possible and then plunge the face in a basin of cold water.

Have some biscuits by the bedside and eat one or two when awakening in the small hours. After eating the blood is drawn from the head, and sleep thus induced. For the same reason, keeping the hands in cold water for several minutes will have the desired effect.

Reading a pleasant book for a quarter of an hour often serves as sufficient distraction from the tiresome thoughts which tend to keep one wakeful. But the mental refusal to follow an unpleasant train of thought is probably the best—though at first perhaps not the easiest—remedy of all for the tendency to sleeplessness.

Germany Has Lost 4,000,000

Dwindling Man Power Must Hasten End of War

Frank M. Simonds, the great war expert, says in the November Farm and Fireside:

"Eleven million four hundred thousand, the total figure, represents just about one-sixth of the population of the German empire at the outbreak of the war—that is, something more than 68,000,000. Germany, then, has permanently lost 4,000,000 and has 5,500,000 on the line and behind the line in necessary service. Probably not more than 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 at the most are actually engaged in fighting or are in immediate reserve. She has 600,000 men, mostly of the class of 1920—that is, of boys who are now only 17 years old—and 600,000 more men now in the hospital who some time in the next six months will be returned to duty. This total will be reduced before the beginning of the campaign of 1918 by the permanent losses incurred between now and the 1st of April. These losses will not be less than 60,000 a month, and we may safely figure that 300,000 men will thus be eliminated before the next campaign opens. In other words, the maximum of possible reserve of Germany for the campaign of 1918 will be 800,000 men, and of this number more than half will be boys not more than 18 years of age, and 150,000 more will be boys of the class of 1919, who will have reached only the age of 19 next year. Three-fourths of the reserves that Germany will have for next year, then, are boys of 19 and under."

Newfoundland Wheat

Grinding flour for the first time is the achievement recently accomplished in Newfoundland. Although wheat has been ripened occassionally in previous years under exceptionally favorable conditions, the grain has been fed to poultry. This year, under the impetus of the general movement in the interest of home-grown foodstuffs, some very hardy wheat seed was obtained from the northern sections of Western Canada and planted in the western section of the colony, which has the most fertile soil on the island. A sufficiently large quantity was matured to justify the importing of a second-hand grist mill from Nova Scotia.

Eighty thousand persons have been hanged in Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war, for political activities and separatist propagnada, according to estimates recently made in London.

For Increased Yield

Profits From Barnyard Manure on Rich Prairie Soil

One by-product of most prairie farms that is only utilized to a small extent is the barnyard manure. In order to determine the amount of profit that can be derived from barnyard manure applied on the rich prairie soils, an experiment was started on the Scott Experimental station in 1914. Three years' results are now available and the figures quoted in this article are an average of the increased yields, from the application of manure, secured during the past three seasons.

The soil on the Scott station is a rich chocolate clay loam with a clay subsoil. In all the experiments manure was applied with a spreader at the rate of 12 tons per acre. All plots were plowed 6 inches deep. The rotation that is being followed is two grain crops, summer-fallowing every third year.

Four methods of applying manure are given in this article.

Method No. 1 consisted in spreading manure direct from the barn in the winter on fall plowed land. The manure was worked into the soil in the spring with a disc harrow. Wheat grown on land treated this way only gave an average increase of 2 bushels and 10 pounds over plots receiving no manure. Oats appeared to make better use of the fresh manure and showed a gain of 10 bushels and 24 pounds per acre, while barley showed an increased yield of 8 bushels and 32 pounds per acre.

Some difficulty in sowing the manured plots was experienced, as the strawy manure prevented the discs of the drill from going down to a full even depth. In addition the manure appeared to make the surface soil more open and consequently favored its drying out.

The second method followed was to apply rotted manure on the growing crops after the spring seeding had been completed. This did not prove so profitable owing to the damage to the crops from the spreader and also to the fact that in dry seasons such as the one just past, there was little rain to wash the available plant food from the manure down to the root zone of the plants.

In the case of all three kinds of grains the gains were lower from this method than from the preceding one.

The third and most profitable plan consisted in plowing rotted manure under in the autumn. This method gave an additional average yield for the three years of 6 bushels and 20 pounds of wheat, 21 bushels and 20 pounds of oats and 15 bushels and 20 pounds of barley per acre over plots receiving no manure.

The fourth plan, which is hardly comparable with the preceding three, is that of plowing under rotted manure in the spring. This method gave the best returns of any, but a part of this may be due to the fact that early spring ploughing usually gives a heavier yield in this district than does fall plowing.

While few weeds were found on the plots treated with rotted manure some were noticed on the plots where the manure was hauled directly from the barn. This would indicate that, although manure does not rot well under the climatic conditions of northwestern Saskatchewan, yet leaving the manure in a close, compact pile for one year resulted in destroying most of the weed seeds.

With wheat approximately $2 per bushel and other grains correspondingly high the profitableness of utilizing barnyard manure is well worthy the consideration of every farmer.

Camouflage At Its Best

Ring Lardnar, Seeing It, Thinks It Might Be Applied to Football

To the British sniping school we went, and saw the snipers sniping on their snipes. It was just like the sniping school I had visited at the American camp, and I got pretty mad at our captain for dragging us away from a sight far more interesting. But he redeemed himself by having the major in charge show us real, honest-to-goodness camouflage, staged by an expert.

We were taken to a point two hundred yards distant from a trench system.

"Standing up in front of one of those trenches," said the major, "there's a sergeant in costume. He's in plain sight. Now you find him."

Well, we couldn't find him, and we gave up.

"Move, sergeant," shouted the major.

The sergeant moved and, sure enough there he was!

"I had him spotted all the time," said the doctor.

The major directed the sergeant to change to a costume of a different hue. When the change had been made we were required to turn our backs till he had "hidden" himself again. Again he was "in plain sight," and again we had to give up. Again he was ordered to move, and we saw him, this time in colors diametrically opposed to those of his first garb.

"I had him spotted all the time," said the doctor.

The sergeant went through his entire repertory of tricks, but the rest must not be reported.

It occurred to me on the way back to our machines that some football coach could make a fish out of the defensive team by camouflaging his back field.—Ring W. Lardner in Collier's Weekly.

Climbing a stairway of twenty-five feet, a horse at Noblesville, Ind., reached a hay mow, where its owner found it. Two veterinaries were called, and they let the horse down to the lower floor with blocks and tackles.

Tombstones remind us that the average man isn't as white as he is sculptured.

Offering a bet that you are right is a poor kind of argument.

Food Control And Economy

A Few Pertinent Queries and Their Answers

Miss Thrifty: It comes hard to make people understand, Miss Thrifty that the food controller was not appointed for the sole purpose of fixing prices. His primary duty is to help win the war by ensuring an ample food supply for forty-five million people in the British Isles, from eighty to a hundred million people in Belgium, France, Italy and the other allies and several million in Canada itself. Fixed prices do not necessarily increase supplies. Remembering this, Miss Thrifty, will you not broaden your viewpoint and realize that there are many cross-currents in the economic fabric? Perhaps you have to pay more than you think is just for eggs, butter, meat and other supplies. But when you come down to facts and study the question from all angles you will see that production would fall off were prices fixed lower than the cost to the producer. This contingency is most dangerous one to be avoided above all others at a time like this.

Soldier's Sister: You are misinformed on this point. You can send soap without a license to your brother or to any other soldiers overseas.

Farmer's Wife: You and your husband are among the fortunate if you are raising hogs and most certainly we would advise you to urge him to increase production. "The time has come when a hog is worth more than a shell and wheat is worth more than munitions," says Hon. G. W. Brown, and it is a fact that Europe now possesses 33,000,000 fewer hogs than were in existence the first year of the war. Mr. Hanna is particularly emphasizing the advantages of hog-raising and has repeatedly stated that the farmer has everything to gain by it, the shortage ensuring a demand long after the war is over.

A.A.R.: Better late than never! You are by no means the only country woman who has repented her decision not to sign the food pledge card. A number of tardy people have come to see that perhaps there was some reason underlying the pledge card campaign after all. You can get those cards by writing to Mrs. Gurnett, secretary of the Women's Auxiliary to the organization of resources committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, or to the provincial secretaries of the food control offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver, Montreal, Fredericton, Halifax and Charlottetown, P. E.I.

L.R.F.: We are glad to be able to inform you that the reports received at the food controller's office regarding the saving in restaurants through beefless and baconless Tuesdays and Fridays are most encouraging. Reports from only 33 large hotels and restaurants throughout the Dominion out of the 16,500 public eating places, show a saving for October, 1917, of 263,000 pounds or 131 1-2 tons. The saving in bacon for the same 33 establishments was no less than 40 1-2 tons.

Indignant: It is good to hear from such an enthusiastic and thrifty housewife as you appear to be. You will probably be interested in the Ton Sine, as outlined by Sir Arthur Yapp, director-general of food economy, England. Here they are: (1) To waste food of any description. (2) To hoard foodstuffs. (3) To be extravagant in food. Remember there is a war on, and it is proper that the men at the front should not be the only ones to make sacrifices. (4) To make unlawful profits out of the people's food. (5) To forget the risks run by our sailors. By strict economy in food even a small town can save a boat's cargo. (6) To eat the usual supply of ham or bacon when others who need it more have to do without. (7) To excuse onself by saying that others are failing to play the game. (8) To eat more bread than is necessary. (9) To be lavish in the use of tea, butter, eggs, milk, cheese, sugar or drink of any kind. The open sugar bowl should be banished from every table and tea should be taken only once a day. (10) To waste anything that may mean tonnage.

"Knocker" wants to know if Mr. Hanna controls prices. See reply to Miss Thrifty and then let us know what you think about it.

Free Belgian Women

Germany and Belgium Come to Arrangements on Some Points

Through the intervention of King Alfonso of Spain an agreement has been reached under which Belgium will repatriate all German civilians removed from German East Africa who are now interned in France. Germany in turn is to set free all Belgian women and children interned in German camps who are undergoing sentences for misdemeanors. They are to be allowed to return to occupied Belgium, Switzerland or France. Germany is also to set free prominent Belgian colonials arrested under reprisal measures. Further mutual liberations of prisoners are to be discussed later under the agreement.

Easy to Grow Vegetables

Dr. Ruttan F.R.C.S. of McGill University, makes this statement, but the difficulty is to get them to market. We particularly urge the adoption of the new scientific method of preserving vegetables. There is no need to waste any product of the soil. The Germans last year preserved 30 million tons of potatoes by this new drying process.

The potatoes are put into a high vacuum and all the moisture extracted, leaving them shrivelled up like a dried apple, but when put in water they swell up to normal size, retain all their flavor and are as good as ever. The same process can be applied to all vegetables (including cauliflower) with the exception of beets.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

NEW METHOD BELIEVED TO HAVE PUT END TO SUBMARINE MENACE

CONTRA-SUBMARINE TO DEAL WITH PIRATES

A Vessel That Stalks the Noiseless U-Boats By a Wonderful Listening Device, and Shoots Torpedoes at its Prey on the Principle of a Shot Gun

Have they stopepd the submarines? Use your own judgment, but consider carefully the significant developments of the last few weeks.

For they are the most significant of the war since the submarine campaign was begun by the Germans.

First—the facts: The reported sinkings two weeks ago were the lowest, only one ship of considerable size being torpedoed.

Second—Arthur Pollen, the foremost writer-expert on naval affairs, has changed over completely on his views of the possibility of the submarine campaign. Hitherto he had refused to believe that any weapon could be devised by which the submarine could be combatted.

Third—Marley F. Hay of the Denny-Hay Submarine company of Dumbarton, Scotland, speaking last week before his fellow members of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, told for the first time of the contra-submarine that stalks the noiseless U-boat by a wonderful listening device and shoots many torpedoes at its prey simultaneously on the principle of a shotgun.

These are the developments in a nutshell. All three may be unrelated but the probabilities are that they are closely related one to the other. We are safe in assuming that the report of the sinkings is correct; we know that Arthur Pollen would not be converted to optimism without actual knowledge of a new factor in the hands of the British navy, and we have only the revelation of the contra-submarine, but also a wealth of first hand knowledge on U-boats that gives an entirely new point of view of the situation in the speech of Mr. Hay.

"An up-to-date German submarine is perfectly balanced," said the Scotch builder. "The vessel can remain stationary with only the tops of her fully extended periscopes exposed. The submarines have sensation listening devices and are nearly noiseless.

"At first, little success was had in combatting submarines. Later developments, however, made it possible to hear even an invisible submarine and to approximate its direction.

"Contra-submarines of this kind, however, do all their work submerged and should perferably be armed with 12-inch torpedoes.

"Many should be fired at once on the principle of a shotgun, since a submarine may be from 8 to 20 feet beneath its enlongated periscope.

"These groups of tubes may be fitted in the bow of the contra-submarine. In stalking enemy submarines in this way, however, the element of chance is great."

Now there is not a single shred of evidence to show tha England has been "getting" the U-boats from sub-surface boats, and the much press-agented "depth bomb" has been declared to be impracticable. Nor is there any reason to believe that Germany is calling in her submarines for any particular purpose.

Putting two and two together, many an expert has learned at the loss of his reputation, does not always make four in this war. And it is true that Mr. Hay qualifies his revelation of the contra-submarine with "the element of chance." But he has revived an idea consigned to limbo long ago by the British navy—that a submarine can fight a submarine.

Less than two weeks ago Simon Lake of Bridgeport, Conn., made the unqualified statement that it was absolutely impossible to beat the submarine. What the American expert will have to say after a conference with Mr. Hay—no visiting submarine expert leaves America without getting the benefit of Mr. Lake's knowledge—will be interesting

Mr. Hay does not imply; he states that the British navy is using submarine against submarine. And note his words "later developments make it possible to hear even an invisible submarine and approximate its direction." And note the lowered number of sinkings. The contra-submarine and its shotgun torpedo tubes cannot help but take on the appearance of being the cause.

But look upon the submarine situation in the light of the information that Mr. Hay went on to shed:

"I talked personally with Von Tirpitz in 1911," the builder declared. "The admiral then to'd me that he considered submarines in the experimental stage, of doubtful utility, and that the German government was not at all convinced tha they would form an essential or conspicuous part of future naval campaigns

"He was not camouflaging, for at the time it was a well known fact that as far as submarines were concerned Germany was a third class power. When the war began Germany had only 25 submarines in commission and only a half dozen Krupp-Germania type and von Tirpitz explained apologetically that explained almost apologetically that they had been built for experimental purposes.

"Considering her limitations," Mr. Hay declares, "Germany could only have had 200 submarines in commission last May. If all her public and private shipyards are being given exclusively to the building of submarines Germany can only build 100 submarines every six months. Most of these have been 800 to 1,000 tons displacement. Several groups of 1,500 tons displacement have also been commissioned, and a flotilla of eight so-called submarine cruisers of 2,800 tons displacement.

"Early in the war, the methods of defence against submarines were nets with tell-tale devices and high speed patrol launches armed with two-inch and three-inch guns. The knife edges and net cutters were put on the submarines by Germany and they were armed with four-inch guns to outrange the patrol boats. The latest German submarines have six-inch guns and are formidable opponents to a destroyer. On the latest submarines the periscopes are sometimes 10 metres high to reduce dangers from ramming.

"Early in the war, Germany found that sinking merchantmen with 18-inch or 20-inch torpedoes was expensive and inconvenient. Now a 14-inch torpedo is used."

Never before has an authorized British authority spoken so frankly and clearly on the submarine question. His statements were a decided addition to knowledge on the subject.

Unfaltering England

The Business of Overpowering the Military Madmen

Over and over again, with variations in the language, but with the spirit unflinchingly always the same, England has declared that she will carry on the war until her aims are accomp'ished, and that short of that she will never stop, no matter how long the mighty task takes. Again she proclaims through Secretary Balfour in the commons that the foremost of these aims to which she is irrevocably committed is that Europe shall be free "from the perpetual menace of the military party in Germany." Great Britain simply reconsecrates herself to the business of overpowering the military madmen; what sort of strait-jacket to fit on them when they are laid by the heels is matter for decision after they are bound and gagged. Great Britain knows that this is a physical, not a vocal or a mental problem to be discussed in a peace conference. Might must be met with when the aggressor refuses to listen to reason and when his pledge to behave is useless his power to misbehave is taken away from him.—Providence Journal.

War Service of The Boy Scouts

Covering a Very Wide Range of Activities

An attractive badge in red and gold cloth has been authorized by the Boy Scouts association for presentation to all Scouts performing eighty-four hours' voluntary service in aid of the military and other public authorities, Red Cross and other patriotic work connected with the war cause.

A separate badge is also authorized for those performing one hundred days' voluntary service of at least two hours per day.

Seven hundred and fifty Boy Scouts have already qualified for the former badge and one hundred for the latter. War service badges have also been issued in several instances to members of the junior branch of the Boy Scouts' cause, known as Wolf Cubs, between the ages of nine and twelve years.

The war services rendered by the Canadian Boy Scouts cover a very wide range of activities, including messenger services in aid of the military and recruiting authorities, Red Cross and Blue Cross societies, the picking of small fruits and other farm labor, gathering waste paper for sale in aid of the soldiers' comforts, meeting wounded soldiers at the ports of disembarkation and otherwise assisting returned soldiers, distributing and collecting national service cards, assisting soldiers' wives, tag day collections, etc. Early in the war a number of Scouts also operated search lights in a Canadian shipyard during the construction of several submarines.

In a number of cases Boy Scouts have refused proffered payment for their services, preferring to have these count only among the "daily good turns" which every member of this world wide organization is encouraged to perform.

Abdul Hamid's Superstitions

The appointment of a Japanese consul in Egypt is one of the results of the war and is due to the fact that Egypt has been declared independent of Turkey. Japan and Turkey have never had diplomatic relations. Abdul Hamid once conceived the idea that it would be a good thing to establish relations with Japan, so he sent the Turkish man-of-war Artoghrul with a party of high officials to confer a decoration on the late Mikado. The mission was successfully performed but, on the way back, the Artoghrul, an old wooden ship, struck a rock in the Indian ocean and was lost with all hands. Abdul Hamid saw in this a bad omen and renounced all idea of establishing diplomatic relations with Nippon.—Vancouver Sun.

Joffre Makes Donations

Children of soldiers in orphan asylums who were decorated with the military medal, have received a donation of 20,000 francs from Marshal Joffre. The donation of Marshal Joffre probably is part of the 50,000 francs collected in his honor in the United States for French war charities.

Tortured by German Monsters

Harrowing Tales of the Sufferings of Prisoners in Hunland

The gravest record of German crimes against prisoners of war that has yet been made public is contained in a summary of the depositions of French prisoners now interned in Switzerland, of the treatment they received while in German territory.

The investigation was carried out at the request of the French foreign office by the celebrated Dutch physician, Dr. de Christmas, who, by a strange accident, died on the very day on which he revised the last proofs for the press. The record is now published with a preface by Professor Letulle of the French Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Monsaigeon, of the French Army Medical Service, who was captured in August, 1914, gives this account of conditions at Gustrow, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1914 and 1915.

The Russians were treated like beasts. But among these emaciated, verminous, ragged creatures the most miserable of all and the most cruelly used of all were British. They were always the last and the worst served; when ill they were worst cared for. They were hungry, and we saw these poor wretches once so high-spirited and proud sell their clothes to buy a fragment of bread. When they had nothing more to sell, no shirt or stockings or blankets, they came into the hospital, utterly exhausted, naked, stark naked and died of hunger. It was a sight to pierce the heart.

Dr. Chon, captured on August 22, 1914, makes the most terrible report. He says that after his capture he was led back towards the rear:

We saw there an execution squad; before it lay on a slope at the side of the road 50 bodies of French prisoners who had just been shot. We approached and saw . . . our hapless Red Cross men who had not been spared. A non-commissioned officer was finishing off with revolver shots any who still moved He gave us in German the order to point out to him those of our men who still breathed.

Dr. Chon indignantly refused, and the man was about to have him, too, shot when a German officer appeared. To him the French doctor pointed out that Red Cross men were being murdered and the officer, after some hesitation, ordered the slaughter to stop. But he said it would be better to "finish off" at once the badly wounded. Dr. Chon dissuaded him and then followed this scene:

Speaking French, we shouted to our poor men who had been shot, telling them: "All who can, come with us. Courage, we will see you safely through." It was a heartrending and unforgettable sight to see these men, miraculously escaped from death, disengage themselves in lamentable plight from the heap of dead. One had his nose completely blown off and was a horrible spectacle; others wounded in the legs implored us to take them with us. We thought we should be able, after handing over our wounded to a German Red Cross unit, to return and remove the others whom we could not take with us at the moment. It was not so.

Sergeant-Major Le Bihran deposes that at Gottingen he saw a British prisoner killed by a sentry at point-blank range because he did not stop at the sentry's order. He saw another British soldier killed by a sentry with whom he had a discussion. The shot broke his jaw and he died the next day.

Fiendish torture was inflicted on the prisoners. Some were placed in hot chambers under coke ovens until they consented to work. They were beaten with thongs and were lucky if they were paid 5d a day for their labor.

A Novel Experiment

Color Vibrations Cure Shell-shocked Nerves

A novel experiment of treating soldiers suffering from shell shock and over-wrought nerves, by color vibrations is being made in McCaul's hospital. The test is the idea of H. Kamp Prosser, a famous color expert.

"Shell shock is a disease of the tissues of the brain," he said. "The correct vibrations of color will build them up. I plan to do away with the sense of confinement which affects the nerves by introducing the color vibrations of out-of-doors. I paint the ceiling the color of the sky, the walls lemon-ye'low, the color of sunlight and use a few touches of green, the color of bursting buds. As the patient becomes stronger I'll introduce stronger vibrations such as violet and orange."

One of the wards in the hospital is now being decorated under the direction of Professor Prosser, for tests upon shell-shocked officers.

The Flanders Hell

What Berlin thinks of the capture of Passchendaele is reflected in an article in the Berlin Post, headed "The Flanders Hell." The article says, in part: "Gas clouds covered all our arms with a thick rust and then the flame throwers began, against which no measure could prevail. We now had the enemy on our neck. Tank after tank rolled forward and behind these came the Scots and Canadians. Finally our reserves made a counter-attack and the murder broke out afresh. The battle ebbed away, but no rest came."

Senator Died of Grief

Charles Sebline, senator for the Aisne department, died of grief and privation while being taken to Germany as a hostage. Senator Sebline, who was 71 years old, remained in his home at Montecourt among his constituents throughout the German occupation. He was forced to accompany the retreating Germans after seeing his house and sugar plant destroyed and his estate ravaged.

Economy in New York

Hotels and Restaurants Effecting Great Saving in Meat

New York City, which has always taken a pride in its national reputation for extravagance, particularly in its magnificent hotels and eating places, is fast gaining a position in food saving that will be a cause for even greater pride in this time of war and need of economy in food. And the hotels of the metropolis are taking the lead in establishing this new reputation. From figures received by the U.S. food administration, showing immense savings in meat and wheat through the scrupulous observance of Meatless Tuesday and Wheatless Wednesday and other conservation measures they have adopted, it is clear that the New York hotels and restaurants are doing far more in proportion than the homes of the nation to save the foods America must ship to the European nations who are fighting its battles against Prussian autocracy. If hotels and eating places in other cities were doing as well as those in New York, and if private homes were saving with equal care the amounts of wheat, meat, fats and sugar that would be gained for shipment to our allies would be enormous.

The saving of wheat in the larger hotels and restaurants in New York City are already yielding well towards a thousand barrels of flour a week, and more than a thousand tons of meat, and this in spite of the fact that the movement has hardly more than fairly started, and new establishments are joining every day.

Actual figures received show that in the hotels and restaurants of New York City on Tuesday, November 13, the saving in meats amounted to 193,545 pounds, or 96.73 tons.

The saving of wheat flour on Wednesday, November 14, was 101,295 pounds, or 50.6 tons, or 517 barrels.

Through taking certain meats from their daily menus and refusing to serve meats at banquets, a further conservation was effected by hotels and restaurants, swelling the total quantity of meats saved by them in New York during the whole week of November 12, to 232,254 pounds, or 116.12 tons.

By the use of whole or partial substitutes for wheat flour, particularly in bread and pastries, the saving in wheat flour for the week is increased to 121,554 pounds, or 60.8 tons, or about 620 barrels.

Provision dealers who supply New York hotels report a considerable decrease in sales since the adoption of Meatelss Tuesdays. One firm, which supplies only hotels of the better class with "choice" meats, reports a decrease of 50 per cent. in orders for Tuesday. A wholesale house selling to both butchers and hotels reports a decrease of 10 to 15 per cent. in weekly sales.

China and the War

Not Feasible to Put a Chinese Force Into the Field

Although China has definitely broken with Germany and is at war, there are obvious reasons why the Far Eastern Republic cannot hope to play a very important part as a belligerent nation. There is no disposition to shirk the consequences of a declaration of war, nor any unwillingness to aid the allies to the full extent of China's power. But her limitations place China outside the running as a serious military factor in this war.

General Gordon was one of the first to recognize the potentialities of the Chinaman as a soldier. When trained and ably led by competent officers Chinese troops are capable of splendid service. But to put a Chinese force into the field at the present time, fully equipped, is not feasible. The existing army is not in a condition to face modern warfare. It has no heavy guns, its field guns are far from efficient, and it is practically without transport and aviation service. The officers are not trained on modern scientific lines, and the discipline in the ranks is below the western standard. When it is remembered that every hundred thousand troops transported overseas would require a million tons of shipping, it will be seen how difficult it would be for China to lend effective aid on the western front.

A middle course has been agreed upon, after consultation with the allies. The French legation in Pekin has hit upon a scheme which has been sanctioned by the French government and the other allies. It is suggested that Chinese troops shall do duty in France, as a second line of defense, by guarding communications, and taking the place of first-line men behind the trenches. The only equipment required is a uniform and rifle. Some of the twenty-five thousand Chinese troops required for this service are already in France, and the selection of two hundred Chinese officers who have been educated in French military colleges overcomes the language difficulty. Their duties will not be those of coolies, except in so far as all the allied troops have served a turn behind the trenches. Their status is that of a fighting unit. What effect this contact witht he western battlefield will have on the outlook of the Chinese soldiers is an interesting conjecture. The return to China after the war of twenty-five thousand seasoned veterans who have tasted of the wisdom of the western world is bound to accelerate the ripening process of New China, and to give to that Republic a wider international horizon.—Toronto Globe.

"You tell me," said the judge, "that this is the person who ran you down with his automobile. Could you swear to the man?"

"I did," chirped the complainant eagerly, "but he didn't stop to hear me."

Mountain Climber—"The air up here is positively intoxicating."

Reformer (Excitedly)—"Abolish

WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN ARE FULLY MOBILIZED FOR WAR WORK

THE VOLUNTARY DRAFTING OF ALL CLASSES

Lady Chetwynd, Who Has Been Active in Women's War Work In England, Contrasts Conditions on This Side of the Atlantic As to Assistance of Women in Helping to Win the War

Flags flying in confusion never seen in time of peace; soldiers in increasing number give the streets a martial air; determination to defeat Germany at whatever cost is on the lips of almost every one—yet almost without exception the first comment of a visitor from England or France is:

"It is hard to believe from the appearance of New York that there is a war."

What are the striking differences between the looks of London and Paris and of New York that form the basis for this comment? Lady Chetwynd of London, formerly Miss Rosalind Secor of New York, just arrived in this country, answers this question.

"The contrast that struck me first," she said, "was the luxury of life in New York, as compared with the extreme simplicity of London. What we have come to recognize as signs of war in England are not yet noticeable in New York. I see men at work in many positions which in England are now practically filled with women, in order that men may be released to serve as soldiers or in work which women cannot undertake. How would it strike New Yorkers to see women servants in men's clubs in order that the number of the men at the front may be increased? Yet that is what has taken place in London.

"Men conductors in the subway seems strange to me, coming direct from England. Long ago women took up this work in London. In transportation women as drivers have taken the place of men in nearly every class of work except as locomotive engineers.

"America has heard what women are doing in the rural districts and in the munition factories. But neither America nor any other country, outside of England itself, realizes what the women of that country are doing to win the war. To me it is the most wonderful expression of the war, and it is characteristic of it that no one who goes to England now could fail to notice at once. The women of Great Britain have been truly mobilized for war, as completely and practically as if they were under conscription. The force of opinion among them, that each should do her part side by side with the men, has been as compelling, one might say, as a legal requirement would have been. It is a spirit so strong that one who hesitates because of inconvenience or love of comfort finds herself drawn into service willy-nilly because of the stand women in general have taken on the subject.

"It is beautiful to see how quietly the women have gone about it. No boasting, no unnecessary appeals to busy men for advice, no self-seeking for noteriety by leaders; just the simple concentrated desire to help all they can. In their grief, too, women have shown the same noble spirit of self-effacement. It is the custom not to wear black for the loss of a loved one, that no private display of grief may weaken in the slightest the national endeavor.

"So, too, women have overcome any tendency to hysteria because of the terrifying Zeppelin raids on London in the night. They have come to face the risk as a matter of course. But it is something that is trying on the nerves, nevertheless. Imagine how a woman would feel in New York if every night she went to bed not knowing whether a bomb would descend on the house; one fell within a short distance of my house in Hyde Park.

There is, first, the signal whistle for all to clear to safety. Next the telephones are shut off, so that the girls employed at the exchanges may seek shelter. You can hear the throbbing of the engines in the air; then our guns going off, trying to bring the monsters down; then the broken shell pieces falling on the roof. It is an experience which one who has not been through it cannot conceive.

"Of all the work that the women of England are doing, the bravest of all, I think, is the work in the munition factories. They do this at no small risk. They must take all pieces of metal out of their clothes, even to hairpins, in order to lessen the danger of explosions. Their uniform consists of overalls and a cap. It is something to ask a woman to work at making shells for the killing of men, but they have overlooked that because of the great principle at stake.

"This, then, strikes me as the great difference between the appearance of war preparations in this country and those of Great Britain—you have not yet begun to realize the importance of saving man power by summoning women to every possible employment. I know the women here will respond when called upon, for I consider American women the most adaptable in the world, and certainly they have shown how loyal and helpful their spirit is in what they have already accomplished in aiding in the work.

"The beautiful dresses I see here, the opera, the candy on display in the shops, all these seem of a different world from that of London.

"My first night in New York made me realize more sharply how far I was from London—when all the lights were turned on, so gorgeous but so different from London. When evening comes there it is like primitive night."

Lady Chetwynd has been active in women's war relief in England. Soon after the beginning of the war she appeared on the stage in a play given to raise money for charity.—New York Times.

A Big Contract

Woman Holds Position of First Importance in Feeding the Convalescent Soldiers

One of the biggest jobs in the Dominion today is held by a woman, Miss Violet M. Ryley, general organizing dietition for the military hospitals commission, upon whose belt swing the keys to every kitchen in the military convalescent hospitals of Canada.

Mis Ryley is responsible for 35,000 meals every day. In what ratio the recovery of the 11,000 men in the various hospitals today depend upon her genius only the medical officers in charge will ever know, but the men from coast to coast declare that the meals in the Canadian hospitals are the best ever.

Roast beef with brown gravy, after long seasons when bully beef and hard tack had to suffice, looks like the Feast of the Prodigal Son to the men. At the discharge depots at Halifax and Quebec when they first return, they suspect that it is a feast in honor of their arrival but it is only the usual run of meals they find.

Here are three typical menus selected at random from those served in the institutions. Breakfast: Rolled oats, bacon and eggs, orange marmalade, rolls, butter and coffee. Dinner: Barley soup, roast beef and gravy, cabbage, mashed potatoes, bread and butter, creamed tapioca and tea. Supper: Cold ham, scalloped potatoes, preserved fruit, cake, bread and butter and tea.

This means that in one day the returned boys consume 12,000 eggs, 18,000 rolls, 6,000 lbs. of butter, 12,000 pieces of cake, 1,200 jars of fruit, 2,400 quarts of coffee, 5,600 quarts of tea and 5,000 lbs. of raw beef.

In the big discharge depot at Quebec, where there are at times 2,000 men quartered temporarily, 6,000 meals are served in a day. In such an aggregation if the day happens to be Friday the boys lay away a ton of fish for one meal.

To assist Miss Ryley in this work, of course, there are assistant dietitians in charge of each hospital who follow out her plans. These assistants are also women trained in the work of dieting hospital patients whose business it is to plan the menus, order supplies and see that all the food is up to the standard before it is served.

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Financial Statement of the R. M. of Starland 307 for 1917

RECEIPTS	
Balance from previous year	$3749.68
Proceeds of Notes	3841.60
Municipal Taxes	17630.22
School Taxes	13399.54
Educational Taxes	271.74
Licenses: Dog Tax and Fines	28.00
Scales and Cemetery Fees	4.00
Forfeiture Proceedings	102.48
Tax Certificates	5.00
Gopher Poison	18.00
Outstanding Cheques	1268.20
TOTAL	$40318.46

EXPENDITURES		
Paid on Notes		4000.00
Printing, Postage & Stationery		220.45
Salaries { Sec.-Treas.	975.00	
Salaries { Auditor	92.50	1067.50
Election Expenses		5.40
Council Fees: Meetings and milage		201.20
Council Fees: Supervision of roads and milage		223.70
Refunds		67.34
Destruction of Pests		253.53
Grants: Aid & Relief		279.61
Labor		12379.34
Material		2139.74
Machinery, Tools & Repairs		1865.76
Provincial Treasurer Account Educational Taxes		345.95
School Districts		12639.66
Office Equipment: Safe		280.75
Sundries		83.80
Law Costs		69.35
Roadway Diversion		279.36
Abstracts & Titles		53.10
Bal { Bank bk. Bal	3325.91	
Bal { Cash on hand	536.95	3862.86
TOTAL		$40318.46

ASSETS		
Bal { Bank bk. Bal	3325.91	
Bal { Cash on hand	536.95	3862.86
Uncollected Education Tax		81.05
" Municipal Tax		15384.46
" School Tax		6349.73
Office Furniture & Fixtures		400.75
Tools & Machinery		3100.00
Land & Buildings		700.00
Gopher Poison		222.00
TOTAL		$30100.85

LIABILITIES	
Outstanding Cheques	$ 442.66
Uncollected Educational Taxes	81.05
Due School Dist. Acct. of collect's	759.88
Uncollected School Taxes	6349.73
Land & Buildings	50.00
Metal Culverts	2155.63
Sec. Salary	225.00
Returning Officer	8.00
Gopher Bounties	50.00
Due Labor	100.00
Salaries Auditor	90.00
Secretary Salary	225.00
Bal. Assets over Liabilities	19563.90
TOTAL	$30100.85

I certify to the correctness of this Statement.
Dated at Munson this fifth day of January, 1918.
W. F Richardson, Sec.-Treas.
L. C. Jackson, Auditor

MUNSON MEAT MARKET
C. R. Imerson, Proprietor

I have opened a meat market in the store building formerly occupied by Elliott Bros. and will handle a full line of . . .

Fresh, Cured and Salt Meats--Fish and Poultry in Season

MUNSON . . . ALBERTA

First and Last-A Newspaper

SUBSCRIBE
To THE CALGARY HERALD
ALBERTA'S GREATEST DAILY

What is Your Particular Hobby?

EVERY one of us has some hobby in particular. It would be a poor work-a-day sort of an existence were we unable at times to relax ourselves in its pursuit. What are you interested in? Books! Every Saturday in The Herald you will find a comprehensive review of the best current literature. It will help you to better reading. Possibly you are a lover of the stage, or mayhap your whole interest is tied up in man's best friend, the dog, or is yours the keen pleasure of speed to the tune of the racuous Klaxon. Whichever of these hobbies you may follow you will find them freely and intelligently discussed in the Saturday Herald. Music lovers have come to regard The Herald's Wednesday music page as an authority in news and comment on musical happenings.

SPECIAL TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION OFFER 4 MTHS. $1

The regular subscription price to The Herald is $4.00 a year by mail, but if you cut out this advertisement and send it with your name, P.O. address and ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) to the Circulation Manager, The Herald, Calgary, you will receive The Herald daily for four months.

THE LOCAL ROUND-UP

F. Boyle spent the week-end in Calgary returning Monday.

W. Runnells, of Chinook, spent the week-end as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Humphries.

Roy Benson left last week for Duluth, Minn., where he will spend several weeks visiting his father.

Wm. McIlvride of Rowley was transacting business in town Saturday.

Miss Molyneax was a visitor in Calgary, Friday.

W. H. Daly, mange inspector, is spending a few days this week in the Gopherhead and Stettler districts

Miss Blanche Alexander is visiting with her cousin, Mr. Alexander and family.

Wedding invitations and announcements neatly printed at the Mail office.

The new Pioneer Elevator was opened last week and is rapidly filling up with grain.

Mrs. T. Whyte left yesterday for Edmonton where she will spend a few weeks visiting friends.

Nurse Ryning of Rowley was the guest of Mrs. Carruthers a few days last week.

Mrs. T. E. Armstrong and little daughter, Wilctta, returned home Saturday after a three weeks' vacation.

Services will be held in the English church at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday next by Rev. Brant of Drumheller.

Miss Agnes Ryning, who has been employed at the Rumsey branch of the Merchants Bank, has been transferred to the Munson branch beginning her duties here Monday.

—The second course of the free engine school in Calgary commences Monday morning, Jan. 28th, lasting through the week. I would like to get the names of those expecting to go in. W. B. Walrod.

J. J. Lucas gave a wedding dance in the Electra Theatre on Tuesday evening, about 50 couples being present. Supper was served in the Delmonico Cafe. All those present report a very enjoyable evening, Splendid music was furnished by the Drumheller Orchestra. Before the dance broke up, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas presented them with a dressing table and rug.

Mr. Booth of Regina spent a few days in town this week looking after the farm belonging to his brother, Pte. Wm. Booth, who is supposed to have been killed in France. Mr. Booth received word from the authorities in Ottawa that his brother was dead but many of his friends here think he is still living. Word was received recently from Pte. Harry Rowe and he reports having seen Pte. Edgar Gibb and Pte. Wm. Booth at Epson, England, some time before writing.

SHORT COURSE SCHOOL FEB. 14-15

The Provincial Department of Agriculture have decided to hold a two day SHORT COURSE SCHOOL in Munson on Thursday and Friday Feb. 14th. and 15th., featuring especially grain crops and increased production, in view of the present condition the world over. The subjects to be dealt with and discussed are as follows;

Grasses and Fodder Crops; Selection of Seed; Weed Control; the Silo and Silage Crops; Alfalfa; Suitable Varieties of Wheat, Oats and Barley; and Soil Cultivation.

An evening lecture on Feb. 14th. will be given on "Increasing production in wartime"; also Illustrated Talks on Weed Identification and on Live Stock.

The speakers will include: Prof. Cutler, College of Agriculture; N. Smith, Olds; J. D, Smith, Supt. of Seed and Weed Branch; A. S. Blackwood, DeWinton; and Alex. Galbraith, Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

RED CROSS NOTES

The dinner and supper served by the Red Cross the day of the Seed Fair was a success financially, the Society realizing $64.55 after all expenses were paid. The Guild wishes to convey its grateful thanks to Mrs. Walrod for 19 lbs. of beef and to Mrs. Gibb for 18 lbs. of beef, which was used for the dinner.

The Guild is pleased at any time, to give cut out material, ready to sew, to anyone who wishes to help the cause.

The Society wish to thank the following for donations: Mrs. Craft, $1 and Mrs. McIntosh, 50c.

—If you want to sell your farm while the prices are high, list with L. C. Jackson & Co., Munson, 25

TO DISCUSS EGG MARKETING SERVICE

A letter has just been received by the secretary of the local agricultural Society from the Dominion Poultry representative of Alberta, asking that a meeting be arranged for Tuesday, February 26th, to discuss a better "Egg Marketing Service" for the farmers. Bearing in mind the urgent duty which devolves upon the farmers to increase production, especially where profit to themselves is a possibility, we feel that all should make a special effort to attend this meeting. Further particulars will be given later.

NEWS BRIEFS

The United Farmers Convention will be held in Calgary next week and 500 locals will be represented there.

J. T. Mason of Delia, died very suddenly on Wednesday night of last week, from heart failure. He had gone to bed and when Mrs. Mason found him an hour later he had passed away. He had farmed for several years in that district and was about sixty years of age.

Expressed in terms of wheat, the value of the field crops destroyed annually in Canada by insect pests is sufficient to feed our entire population for a year.

The Alberta Government has extended the close season for antelope, which expired last year, until 1925. The species is all but extinct. Saskatchewan has a permanent close season for antelope.

Sir Douglas Haig's report of the advance made by the allies would lead one to imagine that they have made most progress when following the line of least resistance—the Hindenburg line.—Bassano Mail.

It is reported that a meeting of the Laurier-Liberals will be held in Calgary soon to discuss the subject of contesting the election in the Bow River and three other ridings. The result of the vote in this riding was a majority of 29 for H. H. Halladay, Unionist, over Jesse Gouge, Laurier-Liberal.

The Minister of National Service of Great Britain announces that a half a million more men will be raised in England at the earliest possible date. The new recruits will comprise the younger men who up to the present have been employed in Industrial services essential to the war services.

EAT MORE POULTRY AND EGGS

We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increasing production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need? — Experimental Farm Note.

I. H. C. Service

In selecting a tractor the following are a few points well worth considering:

SERVICE—There is no engine company doing business in Canada today that can or will give you the Free Service that the I. H. C., with their many experts, will. They stand behind their goods. Ask those who know. How about free service from any of the other companies?

REPAIR PARTS---There is no company carrying anything like the stock of repairs carried by the I. H. C. you Can get anything you want in a few hours notice? Can you do that with some of the other companies?

BY WHOM MADE---The Titan tractor is the product of years of experience, combined with high quality materials and skilled workmanship. The manufacturers are in business to stay. They have had ample experience in the field. If you buy a tractor from a company that is apt to go out of business at any time you will have an orphan tractor on your hands. Repairs or help may be needed. Will they be forthcoming without delay. Find out about these things.

DURABILITY---Consider the construction of your engine. Also the speed of the motor. The speed of the 10-20 Titan is 500 revolutions per minute. Some of the other makes are speeded up as high as 750 rev. per minute. This high speed is necessary in order to get the power required. Which would you think, using ordinary common sense, would be the most durable and give the best results, especially in this Munson turtleback? NOW WHICH,

WEIGHT---A tractor should be made strong and light, but strength and durability should not be sacrificed for lightness The 10-20 Titan weighs 5225 lbs. Find out what some of the others weigh that are rated even higher in horse power. A big consideration.

TRACTION---If the land should be wet, the Titan, with the help of the extension lugs, will go almost anywhere a four-horse team will go, and will go where some of the tractors will not go. Another big consideration, especially in the spring.

GENERAL FEATURES---It is an oil-burning engine but the mixer will use different fuels without being adjusted by an expert. The lubrication of all bearings is well looked after with sight feed oilers. The motor, carefully enclosed to keep all dust and dirt out of the working parts, will start from the magneto. The double chain drive is very simple and effective and does away with a good part of the gearing. Simplicity is strength.

NUMBER SOLD---There were 350 of these 10-20s sold in the Calgary district this past year and they have 500 to supply the demand with this year. Present indications are that this will not be enough. Mr. Greentree, the I. H. C. dealer at Drumheller, sold 25 tractors, mostly all 10-20s, this past year and they are all giving satisfaction.

PRICE AND TERMS---The 10-20 is the lowest priced engine, of a reliable make, on the market today. And their terms are the easiest. $650.00 cash, the balance in 1 and 2 years, are comparatively easy terms for a tractor. Liberal discount for cash.

ORDER NOW and take advantage of the free school in Calgary.. The price will soon advance.

W. B. WALROD
Munson - - - Alberta

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS
IN THE "MAIL"--IT PAYS

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT, ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

What the "Want" Columns Reveal

WANTED—BY REFINED ELDERLY widow, employment for few hours daily, light housework or sewing; good needlewoman. Box 817, Star. 46

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—YOUNG MOther, quick, capable worker, will be glad to hear of a comfortable home, where she can keep her baby with her. Apply to Box 1317, Star.

ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH CHILD, DEsires position as housekeeper to workingman; good cook and manager. Apply Box 430, Star. 0

The above from recent issues of a Toronto newspaper, tell the story of the heartbreaking position in which many widows are placed unexpectedly.

Snatched away in the prime of life—uninsured—their husbands had thought to-morrow would be time enough to insure—but to-morrow never came.

Will your wife come to this, or will you provide for her while there is yet time? An Imperial Home Protection policy is the solution. Ask for particulars.

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